THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Cuban and Spanish Warfare Compared—No Cuban Precedent for Valmaseda's Inhuman Order—The Patriots Compelled to "War it to the Knife."

The Cuban Republican Junta at New York has issued the following:—

Among the telegraphic news published on Saturday, the 22d instant, there is a despatch from Havana containing extracts from a decree issued by General Cespedes on the 18th of February, and in which several rigid resolutions are proclaimed by the Cuban leader. The Spanish authorities, by publishing those extracts now, evidently desire to counteract the feeling of horror occasioned by Valmaseda's infamous proclamation of the 4th of April, the latter being made to appear as a necessary and excusable consequence of the former. With that object the despatch only mentions the orders contained in Cespedes' edict, and artfully avoids making any allusion to the circumstances which gave rise to them and which are expressed in the proclamation. The Junta therefore consider it their duty to make a truthful statement of the case, thereby unmasking the artifice employed by the Spanish Government with the object of disguising its iniquitous conduct at the cost of Cuban reputation and honor. General Cespedes' decree of the 18th of February is now brought to life by the authorities at Havana, who perversely inform us that it was issued five weeks before that of Valmaseda; but the former proclamation, far from having given occasion to the promulgation of the latter, was precisely the sad and inevitable consequence of the system of war to the knife declared against Cuban patriots by the Spanish commander. The following is a complete text of Cespedes' declaration:—

Since the first acts of the Cuban revolution, since the taking of Bayamo and Tignani in this department, and Guaimaro in the Central department, when a generous capitulation was offered to the garrisons on which we could have enforced an unconditional surrender, as is well known, the principles of humanity, civilization, and generosity were displayed on the part of the Cubans, showing the manner in which we were willing to carry on war with our oppressors. More than four hundred prisoners, whom those successes and following ones placed in our power without any risk of life, have continued to reveal our purpose, while the enemy violated in a base manner at Puerto Principe the capitulation of Guaimaro, arming anew against us the civil guard, who had been sworn by the terms of the above-named capitulation never to take up arms against the Cubans. And they not only denied quarter to the few prisoners they succeeded in taking, but with bloodthirstiness and ferocity worthy of their antecedents in America, where they lost their power by similar brutality and cruelty, they shot, without judgment, peaceable citizens for mere suspicion of connivance with the revolutionary troops. They did more. While our troops not only respected the mortal remains of the enemy's soldiers, and buried those who were inhumanly abandoned by their companions, and took care of their wounded, our dead were barbarously abused by the Spanish soldiery, their bodies mutilated, and otherwise subjected to the most horrible atrocities.

The Liberating army has not made reprisals. We wish to avail ourselves of every means in our power to make the enemy adopt more humane practices and a less ferocious system of warfare. With that object I had addressed, in the first days of the revolution, a despatch in that sense to the Spanish Governor at Manzanillo. That despatch obtained no answer, and the shooting of Cubans found in arms and the desecration of our dead were continued by the Spaniards.

Decided, nevertheless, to await the last extremity before giving way to the horrors of reprisals, I sent by flag of truce a despatch on the 20th December last, to the Commander-General of Cuba, in which I entreated that the Spanish Government should accept the kind of warfare which we had instituted and were observing. In other words, to stipulate quarter for prisoners and wounded, as all civilized belligerents do, even when not united by ties of similarity in origin, religion, and language, and naming a period of fifteen days for its answer, declaring that after that time, if I unhappily received no satisfactory answer that they would cease to shoot and commit the before-named cruelties, I would adopt at last the mournful but absolute necessity of reprisal.

The Commanding General, Brigadier Garcia Munoz, after having maltreated by words and miserably insulted the envoy, by bearing with his own hands the insignia and devices of the defenders of the country, said, in answer, that he could not condescend to take my despatch into consideration. Notwithstanding, true to my word, I resolved to take no steps whatever until the period should have elapsed.

But, to-day, the permit being at an end, and the conduct of the enemy being not only unchanged, but, on the contrary, aggravated by new acts of cruelty and barbarity, I have been obliged to accept the war to the knife, with all the determination with which I have repelled it.

Therefore, I decree reprisal against the enemy in its most ample terms from to-day, without restriction of any kind. Blood for blood; execution for execution; extermination for extermination.

January, 1869. CARLOS MANUEL DE CESPEDES.

The decree issued on the 18th of February was the sequel and practical expression of the above declaration, and as a proof of this statement we give the heading which accompanied the proclamation, and which was very carefully suppressed by the Spanish censor.

War to the knife being declared in the Island of Cuba by the Spanish authorities in several edicts, executed indeed by their troops operating in this territory, and reprisals being admitted as a rule of their warfare, I, Captain-General Cespedes, am obliged to dictate the necessary course to be followed as our part to avoid confusion, and to attain uniformity of action in the army under my command.

Whereas, All who are waging war against us are not similarly circumstanced;

Whereas, According to the laws of humanity, and the elementary principles of sound policy, a distinction should be established among our enemies; and

Whereas, It is in accordance with the spirit and nature of the present war of independence, I decree:—

[Here follows the proclamation, of which an exact has been already published in the cable despatch to which we refer.]

With the above explanations the trickery of the Spanish Government will be made manifest, as they clearly prove not only that Valmaseda's proclamation of the 4th of April had no connection whatever with Cespedes' decree of the 18th of February, but also that the latter was adopted in consequence of similar proclamations issued by the Spaniards, and the acts of cruelty and barbarity perpetrated by their soldiery.

Nevertheless, let Cespedes' proclamation be compared with that of Valmaseda's, and it will be seen at once that the same judgment is not applicable to both, even if considered in the abstract.

Cespedes establishes a difference between his enemies, grants pardon to the Spanish soldier, and punishes neutral Cubans, according to circumstances. Valmaseda orders that young men over fifteen years of age shall be shot for the simple crime of being away from their homes without a plausible excuse, that all dwellings uninhabited or unprotected with a white flag shall be reduced to ashes, and finally, that all women who are not found in their respective houses or in those of their relations shall be taken by force to Jignani or Bayamo.

The Cuban leader, in obedience to the principles of civilization, when driven to retaliate in consequence of the atrocious acts of his enemy, endeavors not to be absolute in his severity. The Spanish chieftain vents his fury not only upon those who resist him with arms, but also upon peaceable inhabitants, children, women, and even farm houses.

Let truth, therefore, come to our aid, and place facts in their right place. Valmaseda's proclamation admits of no excuse, and will stand forever as a testimony of Spanish ignorance in the island of Cuba.

F. J. BASORA, Secretary.

The Last Spike.

So much anxiety has been manifested as to whether the "Golden Spike" was permitted to remain where it was driven in the last Pacific Railroad tie, subject to any lawless depredator who might be about, that we print the following to give relief:—

"That silver bound tie and golden spike! Oh, the prose of it, the plain prose! The poetry of the operation, the tie and the spike have all vanished. Ceremony is one thing and business another. After the silver bound tie was laid and the golden spike driven in the Pacific Railroad—after they 'had got done praying,' and *before* editors East and West had come to their satisfaction what these emblematic articles represented, the tie and the spikes (there were two of them) were quietly taken up again and deposited with Nevada's silver hammer in a car and sent to San Francisco, while a common wooden tie was substituted and the 'last rail' secured to it by a common iron spike."—*Western Correspondence.*

—Prentice says that Kentucky officeholders are apprehensive that they may be swindled out of the right to steal.

—A hundred thousand herring were cast shore by the tide in Kataya Bay, Martna's Vineyard, some days since.

HERE'S RICHNESS.

The Irrepressible Doctress Offers to Go as Secretary of Legation with Minister Sickles.

Says the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, yesterday:—

Walker, that famous female M. D., was at it again to-day—that is, on a hunt for office. Her scene of operations was the State Department, where she appeared at an early hour in in full bloomer rig, and smiling her sweetest. The following is said to be about what took place between the chief of the Piscatorial Department and Doctress Walker:—

Secretary Fish—Good morning Mrs. Doctress Walker; what can we do for you to-day?

Doctress Walker—Good morning, Mr. Secretary. I have come to the conclusion that a diplomatic appointment will suit me better than various others which I have had in view, and will thank you, therefore, to have me appointed Secretary of Legation to Spain, as I understand that is the only diplomatic post of consequence now vacant.

Secretary—Well, Mrs. Walker, now the fact is I don't exactly know whether you would do for that position. Do you speak Spanish?

Doctress Walker—No, not at present; but I can easily qualify myself in that respect.

Secretary—Well, I am sorry to tell you, Mrs. Walker, that it has been determined to send no one to Madrid who does not speak both Spanish and French fluently.

Doctress Walker (sharply)—Does Sickles speak Spanish?

Secretary (placidly)—It is understood that he is an accomplished linguist.

Doctress Walker (vehemently)—It is not a question of languages at all, sir, but a question of the recognition of the rights of women. I can accomplish myself as readily as anybody else (and punningly), in the meantime I would like to accomplish the object of my present visit to your department.

Secretary—Well, madam, it is so important that the relations between the Minister and his Secretary of Legation should be harmonious that I think you had better see General Sickles himself, who is, by courtesy, entitled to have some voice in the matter, and in case you obtain his recommendation this department will immediately—

Doctress Walker (delightedly)—Have my appointment made out? Ah! thank you, Mr. Secretary. Justice is done me at last, and—

Secretary—Not quite so fast, madam. I was about to say that in such case this department will immediately take the matter into consideration. Good morning, madam; you must excuse me now, as important business awaits my attention.

Doctress Walker bows, Fish bows likewise, and the interview terminates.

THRILLING SCENE.

The Troy Calamity—A Mother and Child Drowned in the Presence of Men Unable to Save Them.

We have briefly announced the terrible calamity which occurred to the canal boat M. G. Weatherbee, at the Fort Miller Dam, on Wednesday last, by which the wife and child of Captain Clark, the commander of the craft, were drowned. The particulars of the affair possess a thrilling interest. It appears that the Weatherbee, which was loaded with coal, was on the point of crossing the river at the bridge, and Captain Clark, with two hands, had stepped ashore with a rope to keep the stern of the boat near the dock, leaving no one on board except Mrs. Clark and her young child about eighteen months old. As the boat approached the break in the dam, where the current was very strong, the stern swung out into the stream, and got beyond the control of the captain and his men, as their ropes were too short to fasten to the snubbing posts. The captain's wife made every possible effort to give out more line, but owing to excitement, failed of success. They then tried to hold the boat with the towing line, but were compelled to cut it to keep from drawing the horses into the river. As the boat came into the break Mrs. Clark took her child in her arms, and cried "Save me!" "Save me!" "Save me!" At this time fifty or more men were on the shore, near the boat, some telling her to stick to the boat, and others to sit down. The lock-tender, Martin Freeman, in a truly brave spirit, started for her in a small rowboat. When he came near, Mrs. Clark, hugging her child to her breast, jumped for the boat, but failed to reach it. Freeman sprang for her, but without success. The canal boat then went over the dam, followed by the small boat. Freeman saw Mrs. Clark but once after he went over the dam. His boat was capsized, and he got on top, and so went over the second falls. He was several times thrown from the boat, the water striking him with such force in the face that the blood gushed from his nostrils. He drifted down the river half a mile, and was rescued alive by some men on the opposite shore. Captain Clark fainted and fell as his wife went over the dam. It is believed that his wife would have been saved if she had remained in the boat, as it lodged a short distance below the dam.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

In the case of the colored man, Lewis Callas, charged with assault and battery with intent to outrage the girl Annie Campbell, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, the court reserving a question of law.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Abraham Mayer vs. John Speck. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff.

Henry C. Fox vs. Charles H. Chauncey. An action to recover for work done upon defendant's premises. The defense alleged that the work was done without order. On trial. J. B. Callahan, Esq., for plaintiff; T. B. Dwight, Esq., for defendant.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

John P. Hutchinson, assignee, vs. Jacob W. Fry and Charles Lukens, administrators. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $648·86.

Luther Boardman & Son vs. Leo Pollock. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $892·94.

Heil & Hartung vs. Morris Mayer. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiffs, $108·98.

John Ellis vs. Charlotte Augusta Brown. An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract for the purchase of a pair of horses, by which plaintiff was compelled to sell them for a less price than the contract price. The defense contended that there was no agreement for a purchase. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

The trial of Silas Fuller, charged with having sold a burning-oil within the heat test, in violation of the act of February, 1868, before reported was resumed to-day, but at the close of our report had not been concluded. Joseph A. Bonham, Esq., appeared for the Commonwealth, in connection with Mr. Hagert, and William B. Mann, Esq., represented the defendant.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

This morning, in the old court-room, the application for the remission of the forfeited recognizance in the case of James Haggerty was heard by his Honor Judge Brewster.

Hugh McAnany, who became Haggerty's bail, was examined under oath, and stated that he did know the prisoner personally, received no money for becoming his bail, and expected none; he did not know any of the witnesses against Haggerty except James Camac, to whom he was introduced only last week; did not know James G. Hill, the absent witness; he had a family of children, but his wife is dead.

Numerous affidavits were read, going to show that at the time of becoming bail McAnany was drunk and hardly knew what he was doing. His habits were such as to make him unfit for any occupation for the support of his family, and his property was not sufficient to satisfy the judgment. Every effort had been made to effect Haggerty's arrest and the attendance of the witnesses, and these attempts were diligently forwarded by McAnany. Before and since Haggerty's surrender ex-Officers Reider and Hill had been seen in the city, and could have been subpœnaed by any one having process.

Witnesses were examined as to these points, which were then argued by Mr. Cassidy.

The following is the affidavit upon which the proceeding is founded:—

Hugh McAnany, being sworn according to law, doth depose and say that he is informed and believes that the copy filed in the above case, and upon which judgment was entered, is not a true copy of the recognizance and forfeiture taken in the case.

Deponent further says that he is advised and believes that the judgment entered in this case was improperly entered, and ought to be stricken from the list, inasmuch as the same was not taken on motion in open court, as required by the rules of court.

Deponent further says that the recognizance entered by him for the appearance of James Haggerty was for the appearance of said Haggerty at the February session of the Court of Quarter Sessions of this county, to answer charges of assault and battery with intent to kill, and charges of assault and battery and such other charges as might be preferred against him at that term. That no bill was found upon the charge for which the recognizance of deponent was taken at said term, or any subsequent term, and no charge of any other kind has been preferred against the said Haggerty.

Deponent further says that the said Haggerty is now confined in the County Prison to answer charges pending against him, and that on one of the bills upon which it is alleged deponent was and is liable as surety, a verdict, after hearing all the witnesses for the Commonwealth, has been rendered of not guilty.

HUGH MCANANY.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Alabama Question Revived—Opinions of Bright and Gladstone on the International Controversy.

Affairs at Washington—Departure of the President for Annapolis.

Disaster by Fire and Steam—Terrific Explosion in New York.

FROM THE WEST.

Destructive Fire.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—Muller & Co.'s malt establishment was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $25,000, of which there was but $5000 insured. The loss is mostly in the malt destroyed or damaged. The fire is supposed to have originated from the kiln.

A Lake Tunnel.

A tunnel to supply the city with pure water from the lake, similar to that so successful at Chicago, is to be commenced immediately. It will cost about $300,000.

Highway Robbery—Suicide.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 25.—Benjamin Baker, dry goods merchant and grain dealer, of Brookville, Montgomery county, was knocked down by two highwaymen and robbed of a considerable sum of money, on Saturday night, while on his way from his store to his home.

A shoemaker named Smith committed suicide on Sunday by shooting himself with a pistol.

The Cincinnati Base Ball Club.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—The Cincinnati Base Ball Club will start on their Eastern tour next Monday. Tee nine is said to be one of the best in the United States. They seem to feel themselves a match for any club in the country. The line of route, which is an extensive one, will be officially published in a few days.

Suicide of an Ohio County Officer.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 25.—Early yesterday morning, Mr. John C. Lindley, Treasurer of Butler county, on opening his office, found hanging by the neck, in the vault of the office, the body of his faithful deputy, Mr. Matthew Huston. From appearances he had been dead some hours, and had evidently committed suicide. He left no statement of any kind, and there seems to be no reasonable hypothesis upon which to predicate the rash act.

Mr. Huston was a man of correct habits. He had acted in the capacity of Deputy Treasurer for eight years. He left no family, and was evidently free from business cares. For some time past his manner had been so singular as to attract attention.

Verdict Against the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—Yesterday the great test case of H. L. Davis vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company, before Judge M. B. Hogans, was closed. It was claimed by the plaintiff that he was broken up in his business of commercial news agent at Cincinnati by the establishment within the Western Union Telegraph Company, and under its control and direction, of what is known as the commercial news department, which, by arbitrary orders, made to apply more particularly to the plaintiff's agent in New York, and various other means, worked every embarrassment and detriment to the plaintiff's business.

The closing argument was by the Hon. R. McElwaine. Judge Hogan charged the jury ably and fully on all the points. The jury were out until 6 o'clock P. M., when they returned a sealed verdict, which, on being opened this morning, was found to be in favor of the plaintiff, assessing his damages at $3000. Thus ends one part of a most interesting case to the public.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

OSWEGO, May 25.—The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars of North America are holding their annual session in this city this week, Right Worthy Grand Templar J. H. Orne, of Massachusetts, presiding, assisted by Right Worthy Grand Vice-Templar Rebecca J. Reed. Right Worthy Grand Secretary J. A. Spencer, of Ohio, is in his seat, and the leading men in the organization are present. Nearly every State in the Union, and the Territories and provinces of Canada, are represented. Delegates from California and Montana arrived last week. Delegates are arriving by every train, and it will undoubtedly be the largest and most important gathering of the kind ever held.

Ship Sunk in New York Bay.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The ship Figlia Maggiore has been sunk in the bay by the Cunard steamer Russia.

Explosion on Board a Philadelphia Tug.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The boiler of the tugboat William Parkes, of Philadelphia, lying at the foot of Wall street, has just exploded, carrying away the pilot-house and engine-room, and throwing three men into the air. The captain is so terribly wounded that he will not survive. One man is missing and has probably perished.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Disaster by Fire.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 25.—About 12:30 last night the large pork packing and slaughtering establishment of J. B. Mason, on Clinton street, together with a number of sheds, were totally destroyed by fire. Estimated loss $30,000; insured for $15,000. A small dwelling house on Fenner's avenue, near the Cranton road bridge, was also destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $15,000.

Recovered.

The body of John Lloyd, the well-known manufacturer of chemicals and fertilizers, who has been missing since last Wednesday, was found about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the Woonasquatucket river, under the bridge leading to the Burnside locomotive works. It is probable he attempted to cross from that section of the city to his residence on the other side of the river, and falling into the water was unable to save himself or obtain assistance.

Decoration Day.

The banks of this city propose to close on Saturday, the day selected for decorating the graves of the Union dead.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Visit of President Grant to Annapolis.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The President and Mrs. Grant, accompanied by Secretary Borie, Commodore Alden, George H. Stuart, Esq., J. B. Troth, and Mr. Balch, of Paris, left here this morning in a special car, at 9:30, for Annapolis, to attend the annual examination of cadets at the Naval Academy there. The party will return here to-morrow evening.

Steamer Bienville on Fire.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 25.—Captain Baker, of the steamer Bienville, reports that his vessel caught fire yesterday afternoon off Hatteras, but owing to the admirable arrangements of the steam pipes, it was extinguished at once, without any injury to the vessel.

FROM THE STATE.

Arguments in the Supreme Court.

HARRISBURG, May 25.—In the Supreme Court to-day the case of the Commonwealth vs. the Credit Mobilier of America, two warrants, was argued on the information pleas and demurrer, and a motion to file new pleas by George L. Crawford, William L. Hirst, and Hon. E. H. Brewster, Attorney-General for the Commonwealth, and James O. Herron and Hon. W. A. Porter for the defense. The Court finally, on the suggestion of Mr. Brewster, allowed the new pleas to be filed, and ordered that the hearing of the cause be had at Philadelphia, on July 1, for final judgment on the whole case.

FROM EUROPE.

The English Papers Revive the Alabama Claims Discussion—Forcible Arguments by the Bright and Gladstone Papers.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 24.—The papers of this morning contain striking articles with a view of the approaching arrival of Mr. Motley, the newly-appointed American Minister to the Court of St. James. The *Times*, a Gladstone paper, concludes that Mr. Motley will make no fresh overtures on the Alabama claims, as no new proposals have been offered to England. The deadlock on the question would excite no apprehension but from the fact that the Americans display no disposition to divide the material from the sentimental grievances, and it quotes a notorious anti-American organ of New York in support of the position. It says that whatever wrong may have happened owing to the neutrality proclamation of the Queen was purely accidental, and asserts resolutely that in order to maintain the claims arising from the Alabama depredations, as identical with other wrongful captures, it cannot permit to be erased from the category the fact that such demands are made on the ground that an unfriendly spirit preceded the escape of the depredator. The demand for atonement of unfriendliness is of another character, and can be resisted on the ground that whatever direction the British sympathies took, the Government cannot be held accountable. On such a point an international tribunal will certainly separate the one from the other. Let no misdirection of sympathy, but settled reflection and cool communings of conscience, settle the question; and on both sides let the alleged injuries be measured and appraised by the proper tribunals. That course may open a way for a settlement of the difficulties, and we shall be rejoiced to find that the Americans have discovered it.

The *Star* (Bright's organ) takes up the theme of the recent speech of Mr. Forster, a Liberal member of Parliament, and endeavors to show that the neutrality proclamation was a real benefit to the North. It assails Mr. Sumner for endeavoring to endanger the peace between the two countries, and argues that, while general society in England favored the South, the laboring classes undoubtedly sympathized with the American Government. It further declares that general opinion may probably be unfavorable to the Irish Church bill, but is certainly opposed to an ample and statesmanlike settlement of the Irish land question, which is sure to be the next great act of the Government, and will be established in despite of such feeling. It therefore believes that it is impolitic on the part of American statesmen to spurn the friendly offer of a few millions for the purpose of claiming fabulous damages for the futile affronts of the foiled and abashed upper ten thousand.

The *Standard* (a Tory organ) bitterly assails the radicals for addressing the Americans in language o affection and admiration. The flattery with which Americans have been besmeared is the cause of the existing menacing attitude. No man with English blood in his veins could deal with Mr. Sumner's speech in such a feeble and unmanly strain. America is deceived by the belief that England meekly endures the insult, and will humbly submit to the chastisement, and all but committed itself by the message addressed to such a nation as England, which could but answer the challenge uttered by America. It remembers the plain facts of the war, and cannot be humbugged into the belief that the bulk of the English people approved of the subjugation of the South. Such assertions make Americans believe that England by telling lies wishes to escape a thrashing. We were never guilty of meanness in denying the sympathies we entertained in order to escape the displeasure of the successful party of the educated classes who sympathized with the South. We are a nation in which the masses are only followers.

This Morning's Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, May 25—11 A. M.—Consols for money opened at 93⅝; Consols for account, 93⅝; United States 5-20 bonds of 1862, 79, quiet. Stock market opened quiet; Illinois, 94½; Erie, 18¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¾.

FRANKFORT, May 25—11 A. M.—United States bonds of 1862, 85½.

LIVERPOOL, May 25—11 A. M.—Cotton market opened firmer, but not quotably higher; sales of 9000 bales middling uplands, 11¾; middling Orleans, 11¾.

Breadstuffs market opened steady; California white wheat, 9s. 5d.; No. 2 red Western, 9s. 4d. Corn, 37s. 6d. Western Flour, 21s. 6d. Oats, 3s. 4d. Barley, 6s. Provision market steady; Pork, 100s.; Beef, 90s.; Bacon, 59s.; Lard, 66s. 6d.; Cheese, 82s.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 25—A. M.—Consols, 93½ for both money and account. United States 5-20s quiet at 79. American stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 94½; Great Western, 25¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 25—A. M.—Cotton is firmer but not higher; middling uplands, 11d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales are estimated at 9000 bales. Shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 18th inst. since last report, 42,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Market Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, May 25—1 P. M.—United States bonds of 62 quiet and steady; Erie Railways, 19; Illinois Central, 95. Stock market steady, others unchanged.

FRANKFORT, May 25—1 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds of 62 unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 25—1 P. M.—Cotton market irregular sales will not reach 8000 bales.

Manchester advices less favorable.

Breadstuffs market dull; California wheat, 9s. 6d.; red wheat, 8s. 8d.; Corn, 37s. 6d.

Provisions marked firm; Lard, 66s.; Tallow [illegible] 6d.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, May 25, 1869.

The rate for money on call to-day is quite easy, especially on Governments and other choice collaterals, which are favored at the banks, but on the street lenders regard with equal favor good business notes, and some even prefer to lend their money on this class of security in preference to United States stocks, for the simple reason that the latter are liable to be lost or stolen. Both the loan and discount markets are comparatively dull to-day, and we quote call loans at 5@7 per cent. on Government and other collaterals. Discounts, both on the street and at the banks, average 6@8 per cent. for good double name business paper. The bank statement is a very favorable one, showing an increase in the loans of $193,238, and in the deposits of $682,766. The clearings show an increase of business to the amount of nearly four millions and a half. These figures reflect the condition of the market from day to day, and are highly favorable to a continuance of monetary ease.

Government stocks are off fully ⅛ from opening prices. Gold opened at 140¾, advanced to 141⅛, and is now selling on Third street at 140⅞.

There was considerable animation in the Stock market to-day, and prices were higher. In State loans there were sales of the first series at 104¼. City sixes were unchanged, selling at 102½ for the new and 98 for the old certificates. 99 was the best bid for the Lehigh Gold Loan.

Reading Railroad was active and strong, selling as high as 50⅜, an advance of ⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 58¾. 55 was bid for Minehill Railroad; 56¼ for Lehigh Valley Railroad; 128 for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 30½ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; 35½ for Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 35½ for North Pennsylvania Railroad.

Canal stocks were without material change. 18 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, and 35½ b. o., for Schuylkill Navigation.

In Coal and Bank shares no sales were reported.

Passenger Railway stocks were unchanged. Hestonville sold at 12⅝@13, and Germantown at 31½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$400	Pa 6s, 1 se....	104¾	100 sh	Reading..s60.	49⅞
$4400	City 6s, New..	102½	100	do....18. c.	50
$3000	do ....18. c.	102	100	do.....	50⅛
$3000	Sun & E 7s. b.	97	100	do ....s30.	50
$500	Leh gold l....	99½	100	do.....	50⅛
100	sh Hestonville..	12⅞	100	do....2d.t.	50⅛
100	do.....	13	100	do....s60.	50
100	sh Penna.....s5.	58½	100	do.....	50⅛
100	do.....s5.	58½	100	do.....s30.	50
100	do.....b30.	58½	200	do ....18. c.	50⅛
4	do.....c.	58⅝	200	do ....18. c.	50⅛
100	do.....b5.	58⅛	100	do.....c.	50⅛
5	do.....	58⅝	400	do ..18. s60.	50
100	do.....b30.	58⅜	100	do.....	50·31
100	do.....s5.	58⅞	100	do.....b30.	50·31
40	sh Germ'n P R. c	31½	100	do.....c.	50·31
150	sh Oil C. & A R.		300	do ....c.	18. 50·31
	lots..	41	300	do.....	c. 50·31
100	sh Cata Pf....c.	35½	100	do.....b30.	50·31
100	do.....b60.	35¾	100	do.....s5.	50·31
100	do.....c.	35¾	300	do ....s10.	50⅛
5	sh Mor Cl Pf....	66	200	do ..s10wn.	50⅛
20	sh Leh Nav.....	35¼	100	do..s10wn.	50⅛
5	do.....c.	35⅜	1100	do..s5wn&1.	50⅛
100	sh Read..18. c.	50 1-16	200	do..s10wn.	50⅛
100	do.....18. c.	50			

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 120@120⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 121⅛@121¾; do., 1864, 116⅛@116⅜; do., Nov., 1865, 118@118⅛; do., July, 1865, 119⅛@119⅜; do., 1867, 119⅛@119⅜; do., 1868, 119⅛@119⅜; 10-40s, 109@109¼. Pacifics, 106⅛@106⅝. Gold, 140¼.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00	A. M.....	140⅝	10·45 A. M..... 141⅛
10·05	"	140⅜	11·55 " 140⅝
10·37	"	140⅝	12·00 M..... 140⅝
10·40	"	141	

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Stocks strong. Gold, 140⅜. Exchange, 109⅜. 5-20s, 1862, 122½; do. 1864, 116⅛; do, 1865, 115; new, 119½; do. 1867, 119⅝; 10-40s, 109; Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 89; Canton Co., 64½; Cumberland preferred, 30½; New York Central, 193⅜; Reading, 100½; Hudson River, 160⅜; Michigan Central, 129; Michigan Southern, 109⅛; Illinois Central, 145; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99⅛; Cleveland and Toledo, 108⅞; Chicago and Rock Island, 127⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 158¾.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—Cotton quiet at 28⅛ for middlings. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull; sales of fair to good red at $1·40@1·60; prime to choice, $1·90@2·10. Corn dull; prime white, 85@86c.; yellow, 86@88c. Oats and Rye unchanged. Mess Pork firm at $32. Bacon active; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17½c.; shoulders, 14½c. Hams, 19@21c. Lard quiet at 19@19½c. Whisky firm and scarce at $1·16@1·12.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Cotton quiet; 300 bales sold at 28½@28¾c. Flour dull and prices favor buyers; sales of 5500 barrels. Wheat firmer and in fair demand; sales of 32,000 bushels; No. 1, $1·48; No. 2, $1·43@1·44. Corn steady; sales of 41,000 bushels. Oats dull; sales of 12,000 bushels at 76@76½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess at $31·37½. Lard quiet. Whisky steady.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—Flour is in fair demand, chiefly for China, at a slight advance; sales at $4·37½@5·37½. Choice Wheat is firm at $1·55. The supply is light, and the demand good. Legal-tenders, 71½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, May 25.—The Flour market is unmistakably dull and prices favor buyers of large lots. Only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5@5·50 for superfine, $6·75@6·25 for extras, $6@7 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $6·50@7·25 for Pennsylvania do. do., $7·50@8·75 for Ohio do. do., and $9@11·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·75@7 ₰ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no improvement to notice in the Wheat market and the tendency of prices is decidedly downwards. Sales of red at $1·50@1·55; and 1000 bushels amber at $1·60@1·62½. Rye ranges from $1·40 to $1·45 ₰ bushel for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is scarce and higher. Sales of 5000 bushels yellow at 90c.; and 2000 bushels low and high Western mixed at 82@87c. Oats are steady, and 2000 bushels Western sold at 80@82c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $52 per ton.

Whisky is unchanged; sales at $1·05@1·10 ₰ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—Arrived, ship Commodore, from New York; ship Adeline Carlton, from Manilla. Cleared, ship Britannia, for Bristol, with 23,000 sacks of wheat.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Arrived, steamships Russia, City of New York, Nebraska, and Kedar, all from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 25.—Arrived, steamship Bienville, from New Orleans, with part of the 17th Regular Infantry on board.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, May 25. Arrived, steamships City of London and Marathon, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 25.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....64 | 11 A. M.....80 | 2 P. M.....84

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Brig Cypress, Coyle, Malaga, Workman & Co.
Brig George E. Dale, Pierce, Boston, Knight & Sons.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Passed outside the Capes, one barque, boating in, and off Chester, a deep foreign barque, bound up.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggins, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Barque Minnie Cameron, Graham, 16 days from Trinidad, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Br. brig Lena, Fox, 16 days from Trinidad, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Mariposa, Leighton, 12 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to Madeira & Cahada.

Brig F. H. Todd, Maguire, 15 days from Trinidad, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr E. McLain, Sleeper, 8 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr S. Gillman, Kelley, 5 days from Portland, with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr California, Gay, 5 days from Baltimore, with coal to captain.

Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, from Dighton.

Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, from Beverly, Mass.

Schr E. & L. Cordery, Crease, from Salem, Mass.

Schr William, Merrett, from Provincetown.

Schr Sallie B., Bateman, from Boston.

Schr S. S. Godfrey, Bradford, from Boston.

Schr A. Barton, Frink, from Boston.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., May 24.—Brigs Spes and Fides, for Trieste, and Mountain Eagle, for Cardenas, together with two barques and several other brigs from Philadelphia, have gone to sea since Saturday. L. L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Black Brothers, Perry, cleared at Rotterdam 8th inst., for New York.

Brig Bessie Harris, Allen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Genoa 5th inst.

Schr Fred Stafford, Turner, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 20th inst.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

**Changes in the Government Departments—Increase of Gold in the Treasury—Registration Offic

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE BRITISH EXCITEMENT.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

No doubt can now be entertained that English sentiment, both public and private, is inensely excited with respect to the American accusations arising out of the international debate on the Alabama claims. The singular note of alarm uttered by a man in the friendly position of Goldwin Smith signifies much as to the extremity and the error of English feeling on that subject. One tone of indignation or lament pervades the English press. There is a gleam of ire in the public expressions of Englishmen. Those who were friendly to us during the war resent the formidable charges made by Mr. Sumner. Men who are ordinarily conservative as to any disposition on the part of England to display a belligerent feeling to a strong antagonist are now prone to say disagreeable things of America. Throughout English society there is a unanimity of tone and temper with regard to the question of the hour. Messrs. Sumner and Chandler may take whatever credit they please to themselves for having once thoroughly unsettled a not easily excitable nation.

Nothing occurs, however, in the present temper of English opinion which need move us from our self-possession. We are amused while we regret that the English should be so far roused out of their old habit of equanimity as to look upon the possibility of early war, and to fancy that the Englishmen on these shores are about to leave in a general stampede. At the same time we cannot easily bring ourselves to mourn over England's wrath, or quite deplore the provocation which some of us appear to have given her. We have regrets that the matter between the nations has not been settled in a friendly and equitable way, as it surely could have been, without vast circumlocution, or a process of never-ending dinners. But we cannot say that the recent manifestations of our brethren across the water excite us to downright repentance. On the contrary, we trust that in the offense somewhat unduly taken by them out of the moral statement of our claims by Mr. Sumner, the irritation is wholesome and remedial. Englishmen may feel angered at our complacency, but, after having disclaimed any disposition to further expend ourselves on the Alabama question, either in war or money, they will understand us when we say that we have no compunctious visitings respecting the future relations of the two countries.

Never before were the relations of two great and kindred countries so thoroughly discussed as now. It is from this fact that we hope for the growth of a more just and enlightened feeling between them. But that result is not to be brought out by anything but the reverse of that habit of diplomatic abjection pursued by Mr. Reverdy Johnson. Mr. Sumner's earnest views are the natural reaction after the delay in the settlement of our claims, and the inglorious career of our late Minister. It is from a position as a moralist rather than as a statesman that Mr. Sumner directs his philippic against England and in the car of the world. His charge is that a nation speaking our own tongue, and professing the same abhorrence of slavery, was willing to betray us for gold and for slavery. This is the amount of it morally, and it would not be out of the natural fitness of things if Englishmen feelingly understood it. Nations in their great aggregate are not distinguished for acts of signal unselfishness, and doubtless our own is not an exception to that rule. For that reason it is no business of ours to hold our national contemporary to any abstract rule of right, and we could not, if we would, make the moral accusation of Mr. Sumner's speech the basis of a violent demand. This truth the English public fail to perceive, and it will be some time before they are brought to know that the tempers of the two nations have undergone a change with respect to the question at issue. It is now England which is susceptible and sensitive, and America which is complacent and self-possessed.

We do not marvel that the British press now especially discuss Canada as one of the points threatened by the speech of Mr. Sumner. The speech of ex-Minister Galt, pledging Canada to hostility to the United States upon the present issue, even were England out of the question, has been warmly approved. The possibility of our taking Canada in the case of war has been looked in the face—the possibility of war has been accepted. Few words are needed in answer. We do not desire war: we do not need Canada. Before making war, we shall have made sure that we could not do better by peace. When we take Canada, it will in all probability be as a gift. Both in respect to Canada and to England, we can afford to bide our time.

THE EFFORTS OF PORTUGAL TO ABOLISH SLAVERY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The kingdom of Portugal has followed in the footsteps of its larger though younger sister, the United States. By a royal decree of the 25th of February last, published in the official gazette on the 27th of the same month, the abolition of slavery is declared in all the Portuguese colonies. All slaves are to be considered free and in a condition similar to that of Chinese laborers who by their own act have bound themselves to labor in the English and French colonies. This is to be their condition until April 29, 1878, when, in accordance with the decree of April 29, 1858, they will be entitled to all the rights and privileges of Portuguese citizens, and all engagements and contracts which may have been made by them in their former condition will thenceforth be null and void.

The Portuguese Government has ever used its best endeavors to put a stop to the slave trade, both by the establishment of naval stations on the coasts of Africa and by the faithful execution of the treaty of 1842 with Great Britain, the terms of which are similar to our slave trade treaties with that power. Carrying out strictly the provisions of this treaty, and sincerely devoted to its humane principles, the Portuguese Government has found no sacrifice too great to put a stop to this infamous traffic, though the difficulties it encountered were very great.

For many years the abolition of slavery has found able and untiring champions in the Portuguese Parliament, such as the Marquis de Sa Bandeira, now President of the Council of Ministers, and the Counts de Lavradio and de Avrila. The Marquis especially has for many years past sustained the same principles as those advocated by Lord Brougham in the British Parliament and Charles Sumner in our own Senate.

A series of laws in regard to this subject prove how desirous Portugal has ever been to see slavery abolished in its colonies. A decree of December 14, 1854, declared that

"All slaves belonging to the Government shall be free,' and ordered that 'the names of all other slaves shall be registered within thirty days, at the expiration of which time all slaves whose names have not been presented or inserted in said register shall be considered as free.'"

By compensating his owner, every slave had the right to acquire his own freedom. The emancipated slaves, together with their children, were placed under the protection of the Government, represented by commissions established in the several capital cities of the transmarine colonies, and of which the Bishop of the diocese was to be the permanent President.

On the 24th of July, 1846, a law was promulgated declaring free all children thereafter born of female slaves in Portuguese colonies. Of course the effects of this law would have been the eventual abolition of slavery, even if no other measures for that purpose had been adopted. But, by the decree of April 29, 1858, of which we have already spoken, the total abolition of slavery in the Portuguese colonies was fixed for 1878.

All these measures prove the sincere desire of Portugal to put an end to slavery, and it is not without interest to observe how this country endeavored centuries ago to better the condition of a class which only many years later became the subject of the humane sentiments and civilizing efforts of other more powerful nations.

On the 20th of March, 1570, the King of Portugal ordered

"That the savage natives of Brazil and other conquered countries should be treated and considered as free men, without being in any mode or manner captives, excepting those who were taken in lawful warfare or who continued to assail the Portuguese for the purpose of cannibalism."

The law of August 22, 1587, declared

"That the Indians who worked on estates should not be retained there as slaves, but should be perfectly free as long as they remained."

The law of September 10, 1661, enacted "That all natives who were in captivity at that time should be set at liberty and be free." The law of April 1, 1680, declared "That thenceforth no Indians should be enslaved, not even in the cases excepted by former laws."

Finally, with special reference to the African race, the dates of the following laws show how early Portugal was animated by those Christian sentiments which have gradually brought about the abolition of slavery.

The law of September 19, 1761, declared that all black slaves coming henceforth to the ports of the kingdoms of Portugal and Algarve, from America, Spain or Asia, shall be free. The royal order of January 2, 1767, extended this beneficent measure to mulattoes of both sexes who had not been included in the preceding law.

Finally, the law of January 16, 1773, enacted

"That the children of all slaves born thereafter in the kingdom of Portugal should be free and be capable of holding office, honors and dignities without that stigma left upon freedmen which the superstition of the Romans had established in their customs, and which Christianity and civil society now render intolerable in the kingdom."

We have endeavored to present to our readers these meritorious acts so honorable to a nation, which, though limited in its resources and small in its extent, was at one time a first-class maritime power, whose seamen were the pioneers among discoverers. The learned Richard Henry Major, in his "Life of Prince Henry of Portugal," published in London in 1868, draws a vivid picture of the first days of that epoch in which Portugal created empires and founded great cities at a distance of six thousand miles across the sea, and when, with the flag of the Cross and of civilization floating at the stern of its galleons, it opened the way of discovery to the other nations of the world.

WHO ARE THE IMPERIALISTS?

From the N. Y. Herald.

The high court of imperial nincompoops has been in session in this city for some time past. It is hard to tell whether they are a branch lopped from a trunk of themselves or an offshoot from the imperial houses of China, Japan, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Muscat, Brazil, or Hayti. The glories of the Shah of Persia, the Sultan of Turkey, the Khan of Tartary, the Great Mogul, and the High Cockalorum of the New Dominion of Canada sink into insignificance before the piercing lights of this new imperial Yankee revelation. To read some of our exchanges one would think that the republic had gone to the empire of the dogs, and that cats and rattlesnakes were commanders of the situation. They copy articles from a two and catchpenny concern in this city that has an imperial crown surmounting its title heading, as a washtub would a laundry advertisement, indexing its character. A fool's cap would have been a more appropriate emblem. But the fools or lunatics are not all dead yet, or we should not see such a vapid caricature upon journalism placed upon the news stands. Some have thought that the publication of a sheet like this would kindle a riot: that the Police Commissioners would be obliged to double the force of their department in view of the tremendous influence it would exercise in exasperating our liberty-loving and republican-loving population, and in contributing towards the cheerful spectacle of pulling down houses, smashing up presses, knocking type into cocked hats, all illuminated with dissolving views of editors and reporters with their eyes done up in elegant lines of black and blue, streaked with yellow. But the teachings of this organ of imperialism and the vaporings of its followers would be innocuous were they not farcical. They make men laugh, and any distemper that excites the risibles of mankind is always calculated to make them think. Byron said:—

"A single drop of ink
May make thousands, nay, millions, think."

A solitary laugh in an audience of thousands has made more than one man ponder. Therefore a good laugh is almost as potent as a drop of ink for the purpose of ventilating an idea. When Daniel Webster spoke of the city of New York as the "Imperial City" of the New World, he did not refer to it in the ridiculous sense now attached to the phrase by these imperial monkeys and apes of foreign pomposity. Talk about making the United States an empire! We are an empire already—an empire of republicanism, an empire of free thought, an empire of progress, development, intelligence, and civilization. By the aid of steam, cash, genius, enterprise, and electricity, we have become an empire whose diadem contains gems that shed rays to the uttermost parts of the earth, attracting hither the forlorn, the downtrodden, the frugal, the industrious, the progressive of all nations.

Imagine an empire in this land after the manner of the empire of Hayti, with a polished and magnificent bald-headed philosopher in goggles, like Greeley, wearing the imperial purple, as the greasy and sooty Soulouque wore his. Think of what the court of the Emperor Horace might consist of, taken from among his bosom friends and most intimate confreres. Colorado Jewett as his Lord High Chamberlain, with the title of Duke of Clap-trap and the legend *Sass et Brass* in his crest. George N. Sanders as the Imperial Cup-bearer, with the title of Lord of the Rag-tag and Bobtails, his chief employment being to hand the imperial cup to his imperial master, after testing the juice, upon a principle peculiar to Lord George himself, to ascertain whether its stimulating properties have been properly exhausted. George Francis Train, Prince of Flap-Jacks and Jump-up-Johnnies, Grand Usher of the Household and Tier-up in General of Feminine Apron Strings; his Royal Highness Prince Jefferson Davis, Baron Jake Thompson, and Viscount Beverly Tucker, Imperial Bum-bailiffs and Procurers-General of Bail for his Imperial Majesty whenever his Imperial Majesty gets his imperial body into tight places. A court composed of cavaliers like these would eclipse the Day & Martin shine imparted to the court of Soulouque, with all its pretentious and high-sounding titles of Duke of Lemonade, Prince of Softshells, Viscount Marmalade, Lord of the Cocktails, Baron Brown Stouts, and so on.

But we have had *quantum sufficit* of this imperial *ridiculus mus*. *Satis cum imperio*. It has been talked about long enough and imperiously enough, and our people want its advocates to cease their clamor in regard to it. It is a fit theme for an amusing negro minstrel extravaganza and nothing more.

REUNION OF THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN CHURCHES.

From the N. Y. World.

The debate which took place on Saturday in the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church on the question of re-establishing unity of organization between the Northern and the Southern branches of that Christian denomination, brings up a topic of great interest, which will perhaps bear discussion by the political press. The political union between the North and the South, for the preservation of which we have spilled so much blood, will never be recemented so long as it rests upon a merely political arrangement supported by armed force. The strongest ligaments of the Union, so long as the Union was dear to the affections of the people, were the common sentiments and mutual sympathy cherished by the great Christian denominations. The weakening and sundering of the ties which bound us together as one people began in the churches. The great Methodist denomination was first rent asunder by differences of sentiment on the subject of slavery; then followed a split in the great Baptist denomination; and the other churches were successively divided as the alienation of feeling between the two sections progressed. The principal American churches, with the exception of the Catholic, are organized on a basis very nearly corresponding to our political institutions. The churches were representative bodies. They had an organization which culminated in each denomination in a general assembly, general conference, or general convention, corresponding to our Federal Congress. In most of them there is some sort of a county or other local association, which sends representatives to a State assembly or synod, the State organizations being again represented in a national convocation which is the supreme ecclesiastical authority in each denomination. The Union began to be dissolved with the disruption of the great Christian denominations. This sundered the ties by which the hearts of the two sections were knit together in cordial attachment. Until these ties can be renewed by the reunion of the Churches, the political Union will be a feeble and precarious bond.

The diversities of creed and church organization which have always existed in this country have been a political blessing. Each religious denomination being a minority of the whole people, we have been saved from all danger of the establishment of a State Church to domineer over the consciences of dissenters, or subject them to disabilities for the exercise of their faith. But there has been a still greater advantage. The strong dislike and repugnance with which rival sects regard each other have strengthened the mutual attachment among members of the same denomination, and caused them to feel a warmer interest in persons of their own communion in distant States than in residents of the same neighborhood who profess a different creed. In this manner, the public affections of the religious part of our people were expanded and enlarged, and ties coextensive with the Union were stronger and more operative than the local sympathies which bound the inhabitants of the same locality together. The Northern Methodist did not, indeed, feel a strong attachment to the whole body of the Southern people, but only to the Southern Methodists, who were dearer to him than the Calvinistic neighbors whose church edifice was located in the same village with his own. In the same manner the Northern Baptist took a livelier interest in the Southern Baptists than in his immediate neighbors who called sprinkling baptism, and administered the rite to infants. The Episcopalian felt his heart go out in warmer regard for Southern churchmen than for the neighboring sects who scorned the surplice of the clergyman, and disliked the affecting supplications of the liturgy. Thus, although no sect of religionists cared anything for the Southern people as such, each cherished a rooted attachment to the Southern part of its own denomination. Each religious sect being thus bound together in strong fraternal bonds, the joint result of these various ties was that the whole body of religious people North was united to the whole body of religious people South: the separate sects being like the strands of a cable by whose joint strength the Union was bound together. When these strands were strained till they parted, one after another, the political Union became one of mere force and coarse material interests, which easily gave way in the fury of excited passions.

The strength of religious ties as a bond of common sympathy between the North and the South is not easily appreciated by the inhabitants of cities. The people of the South are mostly devoted to agriculture; and religion enters far more largely into the life of a rural than of an urban population. The stir and bustle of cities, their numerous public meetings, their social and festive gatherings, their clubs, their theatres, their habit of devouring fresh news in the daily papers, render religion less important as a social tie and a bond of common sympathy. In the country, people have few occasions of meeting except at church on Sunday. The hour between the morning and the afternoon service affords the only regular opportunity for interchanging opinions and learning the news of the locality. The church is almost the only place where women can wear their best apparel, and where young people of both sexes can enjoy the pleasure of looking into one another's faces. Such motives assist in bringing people out to church; and when there, they are subject to such impressions as the intellect and fervor of the clergyman and participation in a common worship are calculated to produce. The church is the centre of social life to every rural population. It is the chief agent in developing such affections as expand beyond the narrow circle of family ties. It is almost the only incentive and prop of rural civilization. It draws people out of the otherwise constant isolation of their homes, subjects them to the wholesome influence of mutual observation and criticism, gives them a motive for cultivating some refinement in dress and manners, interests them in other topics than their daily toil, cultivates their capacity for public sympathy, and enlarges their affections to take in, first the people and concerns of their parish, and through it of their religious denomination.

When, therefore, the ties were sundered between the Northern and Southern wings of the great Christian denominations, there was almost a total interruption of a common life and habitual common sympathies between the great body of the people of the two sections. After the division of the principal churches, the only remaining sympathetic tie was that which held together the great political parties. But the same causes which rent the former did not long spare the latter. Before the slavery agitation, party ties were a great deal stronger than sectional ties. Northern Whigs felt more interest in Southern Whigs, Northern Democrats were nearer in feeling to Southern Democrats, than members of these rival parties were to each other in their own section. Even our fiercest party contests were, therefore, bonds of union, though inferior in strength to the religious attachment, inasmuch as politics enter less constantly into the daily life of the people than religion.

In recementing the Union we need to reverse the process by which it was dissevered. We must reconstruct political parties coextensive with the whole country; and above all, we must reunite the divided Churches. Until these two objects are accomplished, there can be but a feeble common life in the two great sections; but a feeble circulation of those cordial sympathies which alone can make us truly one people. The debate in the General Assembly on Saturday was gratifying in so far as it indicates a growing desire for reunion; but the heat of the discussion shows that there must be a further cooling of the late unchristian animosities before this great result can be consummated. What is true of the Presbyterian denomination, we suppose to be equally true of the Methodist and the Baptist. The chief obstacle to reunion at present is the bitter memory of the action of the representative bodies of the several Churches during the war. Religious men ought to have foreseen that the war would end: that after its close a reunion of Churches would be desirable; and they should have thrown no unnecessary obstacles in the way of future cordiality. Instead of this wise and prudent course, they intruded all the passionate and denunciatory asperity of sectional politics into the public action of the religious bodies. It is the keen sense of these unchristian denunciations which thwarts the early restoration of the old bonds of affection. We regret that any of the speakers in the General Assembly thought it necessary to bring up so irritating a topic; for the more it is kept out of sight the better will be the chances of restoring the lost unity of the Churches, and of making the North and the South truly one people.

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THE MOST PERFECT, SIMPLE, AND RELIABLE

Family Sewing Machine

EVER INVENTED,

And an examination will convince the most skeptical.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM,
No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

The Parham Sewing Machine Co.
6 1mrp

CHAMPION SAFES!

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.

LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.
NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway.

Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe n which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name.

DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4f

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT ST.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blene, Carte Blanche, and Chas. Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial. M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence. Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphie, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Heennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 6

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.

ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

PASSPORTS PROCURED.

FINANCIAL.

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GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD

IS FINISHED.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

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UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

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DE HAVEN & BRO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

5 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

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Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY

NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

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Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2f

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

Philadelphia and New York.

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
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And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 S. THIRD St., Phila.,

Special Agents for the Sale of

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest, in currency.

Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.

Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 5 7 1m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26f

SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.

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BANKERS,

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FINANCIAL.

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC

RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

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ELLIOTT & DUNN

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING

No. 109 S. THIRD Street,

Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.

Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 9f

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LADIES' EMPORIUM.

NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Coteli, Satina, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·60 to $5.

53 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.

Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 2f

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

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Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

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OFFICE, [4 1

No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

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U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.

We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of

Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc.

The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 2m

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ALWAYS DRY.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,

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PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.
T. W. SMALTZ,
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MT. VERNON HOTEL,

81 Monument street, Baltimore.

Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.

On the European Plan.

D. P. MORGAN.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A stated meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, President John M. Whitall in the chair. The House Agent reported the census of the house for the week ending Saturday, May 22, 1869, as follows: Number in the house, 3065; same time last year, 2975. Increase, 90. The house receipts were reported by the Steward at $80·86, and the Outdoor Agent reported having collected $241·50 for support cases. The Treasurer, Mr. F. A. Server, reported paid to the City Treasurer since previous report, for support cases, $3092·45; house receipts, $500. Total, $3592·45.

—The examination of witnesses in the city contest was resumed yesterday afternoon. The following Democratic votes, attacked on the ground of non-assessment, etc., were proven:—In the Seventh division of the Seventeenth ward—Thomas Parker, No. 1519 Cadwalader street; Joseph McBride, No. 1525 Germantown road. In the Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward—John McDevitt, No. 1420 North Second street; Michael McDonald, Pink street, above Master; Arthur Keenan, back of No. 1436 American street; Michael Conlon, southeast corner of American and Jefferson streets; James Donnelly, rear No. 1444 American street; George Fey, No. 1448 American street; James Davidson, No. 238 Jefferson street; Frederic Mann, No. 1435 Cadwalader street; John Spiegelhalter, No. 1420 Pink street; William Carroll, Pink street, above Master; William McIntyre, Beattie's court, from Germantown road, above Jefferson street; Thomas Hammill, No. 1408 North Second street. Henry Ohse, No. 1423 Germantown road, testified that Jacob Menzer lived with him from January, 1868, and was there at this election; his wife was mistaken when she said that he did not. (This vote was attacked as a personation.)

—A meeting of the friends of Hon. E. D. Bassett, recently appointed Minister to the Republic of Hayti, was held last evening at Liberty Hall, Lombard street, near Eighth. J. C. Wears was appointed Chairman, and a number of vice-presidents were named. Dr. Rossell, J. W. Purnell, William C. Banton, and E. Y. Ve. ing acted as Secretaries. The President briefly stated the objects of the meeting, after which a motion prevailed for the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions. The committee reported a preamble and resolutions, setting forth the feeling of regret felt at the loss of Mr. Bassett from Philadelphia, and expressing a desire that he might reach his place of destination in safety, and be enabled to administer the affairs of the people he represented with discretion and in a way that would prove advantageous to them. Addresses were then made by J. C. Wears, Rev. J. B. Reese, R. Purvis, Rev. G. D. Miller, and William B. Vidal, after which the resolutions were adopted and the meeting adjourned.

—The following vessels cleared from this port during the past week with petroleum:—Barque Flon, for Rotterdam, with 88,773 gallons; barque Adelaide, for Elsinore, with 121,164 do.; brig Faveur, for Cronstadt, with 67,888; brig Perseverance, for St. John, with 1000 do.; brig Fides, for Trieste, with 84,095 do.; barque Gyda, for Stettin, with 111,637 do.; brig Giovanino, for Gibraltar, with 34,712 do., making a total of 509,269 gallons. Four ships, seven barques, and six brigs are now loading.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 142.

—Queen Victoria completed her fiftieth year yesterday.

—Secretary Boutwell had an interview with the President yesterday.

—The new State officers of Rhode Island will be inaugurated to-day.

—H. A. Kelley, a merchant of New York, died at Rochester yesterday.

—There were five incendiary fires in Lansingburg, N. Y., on Sunday night.

—In a bar-room affray at Newark, N. J., on Sunday evening, a boy's skull was fractured.

—There was $114,000,000 in gold in the United States Treasury at Washington yesterday.

—Hon. G. A. Grow and G. H. Stuart, Esq., of this city, arrived in Washington yesterday.

—The cargo of the steamer Mississippi, lost off Martinique, was worth $300,000 in gold, and is insured.

—General Schenck left Washington for this city, last night. He will depart for Europe on the 9th proximo.

—A conference on the amelioration of the condition of the Indians will take place at Washington, to-morrow.

—Several letter boxes in the Boston Post Office were broken open on Sunday night and the contents abstracted.

—By the falling of walls at a fire on Saturday night, eight firemen were severely and several others slightly injured.

—A large meeting in favor of lay representation in the General Conference of the Methodist Church was held at Pittsburg yesterday.

—The body of a man named Charles McLean has been found in the woods near Peekskill, N. Y., with a bullet hole in the forehead.

—Joseph H. Morris shot and dangerously wounded Henry Hanson, in the streets of Wilmington, Delaware, on Sunday evening.

—A settlement on Musselshell river, Montana, was attacked by Indians on the 8th instant. The savages were driven off with severe losses.

—Fifty-six army officers have been ordered to report to General Canby, to act as Registers at the revision of registration in Virginia next month.

—John Lloyd, a manufacturer of Providence, R. I., has been missing since Wednesday last. Five hundred dollars reward is offered for his recovery.

—It is stated that Assistant United States Treasurer Van Dyck tendered his resignation last month, but retains his position temporarily, at the request of Secretary Boutwell.

—The boiler of a locomotive belonging to the New York Central Railroad Company exploded at Rochester yesterday, severely scalding the engineer, and totally destroying the engine and a number of cars.

—A band of men, armed and disguised, stopped a train between Louisville and Memphis, on Saturday night, and attempted to murder Internal Revenue Officer Huhn, who had in charge a prisoner arrested for conducting an illicit distillery.

—The President yesterday received by mail from New York, neatly engrossed on parchment, a copy of a series of resolutions passed at a recent meeting of the 79th Regiment (Highlanders, National Guard) New York State Militia, tendering their thanks for the President's acknowledgment of the services of Miss Elizabeth Van Lew, of Richmond, in ministering to the necessities and comfort of the officers and men of our army who, while prisoners of war during the Rebellion, were confined in the Libby and other prisons. The officers and men of this regiment were specially gratified at the appointment of Miss Van Lew as Postmistress of Richmond.

—William Griffith, who lost both arms while firing a salute in honor of President Grant, some time since, was yesterday appointed a watchman at the Treasury Department, at the request of the President. The card from the President, recommending his appointment, was as follows:—William Griffith:—If possible, I wish the Secretary of the Treasury would give the bearer a watchman's place. He met with the misfortune, from which he suffers under my eyes, and I feel a sympathy for him. U. S. GRANT.

—The two men calling themselves Howard and Dawson, in custody at Baltimore, charged with robbing Harnden's Express money carrier, last week, of about sixteen thousand dollars in bonds and money, after being kept under guard, were yesterday taken to a photographer's, their likenesses taken, and were to be sent to jail to be held for trial. About three thousand dollars in money were recovered from them, and it is believed that some clue to the rest of the money and bonds has been obtained. Howard and Dawson are regular thieves, and known as having repeatedly operated in Chicago, New Orleans, and most of the large cities of the country. Two of their accomplices are still at large, and the police are on their track. Their identification with the robbery is positive.

Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, May 24.—The Parliament Zollverein meet in this city on the 3d of June.

PARIS, May 24.—The elections throughout the country have been most orderly. The vote is a very heavy one. More than half the electors in Paris cast their votes on Sunday, the first day of the voting. Among the candidates for the Corps Legislatif whose elections are certain are Bancel, Picard, Gambetta, Surion and Pedetin. Those probably elected are Favre, Garnier Pages and Thiers. M. Ollivier is defeated.

LONDON, May 24.—The *Times* argues that the depredations committed by the Alabama are identical with cases of wrongful capture, and cannot be resumed from that category on the ground that unfriendly spirit was shown in this country previous to the occurrences. Whatever direction sympathy may have taken, it cannot be taken into account before any international tribunal. Let questions of misdirection of sympathy be settled by reflection and cool communings with conscience on both sides, and let alleged injuries be measured and appraised before the proper tribunal.

CORK, May 24.—The police here are taking unusual precautions to prevent an outbreak. Several houses have been searched for arms.

VIENNA, May 24.—It is rumored that Czartoryski, a descendant of the famous patriot of Poland, is to be appointed Governor of Gallicia. This is looked upon as an anti-Russian demonstration on the part of the Austrian Government.

HAVANA, May 24.—Advices from St. Thomas to the 18th inst. report the arrival there of the steamer Arago, from New York, to tow the Peruvian monitors to Barbadoes, from which point they were soon to depart. The Spanish iron-clad Victoria had arrived there from Cadiz, on the way to Havana. Business was exceedingly dull on the island, and some failures are reported. The island is healthy. A vomito is raging at Guadaloupe.

An arrival from St Domingo brings dates of the 9th. Ex-President Cabral had crossed the Haytien frontier, and the whole republic was in arms. The revolutionists were meeting with success, and receiving accessions to their ranks from all sides, owing to the hatred of the people for Baez and his annexation schemes. Business was at a stand-still.

The news from Jamaica is to the 14th instant. The steamer Mount Vernon had arrived there, with a cargo of war material for the Haytien revolutionists.

Dates from Port-au-Prince are to the 14th. The Government steamers Salnave and Petion had again bombarded the port of Aux Cayes, but met with no success. President Salnave issued a decree on the 1st inst., establishing a Government monopoly over the trade of all coffee and cotton ports. The war steamer Telegrafo, belonging to the Dominican revolutionists, was at St. Mary's preparing for an expedition.

Venezuela advices of the 10th inst. state that an additional import duty of twenty per cent. has been imposed, to meet the deficit in the treasury.

HAVANA, May 24.—The following official account of the landing of filibusters in the Eastern Department has been made public:—Seven hundred men disembarked on the night of the 16th inst. in the Bay of Nifel, quietly took up a position, mounting six guns and fortifying three houses. They remained undiscovered thirty-six hours. Captain Mozo attacked them with one hundred and twenty men, using the bayonet. One of the houses was stormed and a flag captured. He was finally obliged to retire, his ammunition giving out. The filibusters lost sixty killed and one hundred and sixty-nine wounded. The Spaniards had four killed.

The *Prensa* adds that the filibusters fired three cannon shot into the steamer Mazella, damaging her hull and rigging. The flag captured by Captain Mozo is inscribed "Rifleros Libertad," and was presented by Emilia Casanova. It is now in this city. The troops took six guns, and turned them against the filibusters. The troops spiked the guns before they fell back.

Four war steamers, with troops, have sailed for the Bay of Nifel.

There is a rumor that the rebel General Quesada has been captured and shot.

Mr. Plumb assumed the duties of United States Consul-General to-day.

The Reformed Presbyterian Synod.

CEDARVILLE, Ohio, via Xenia, O., May 24.—In the Reformed Presbyterian Synod to-day a communication was received from Saharanpahr Mission, India, repudiating George H. Stuart's suspension without trial for hymn singing and free communion, as unjust, tyrannical and unchristian, stating their allowed practice to have been such for thirty years, and suspending their relations until his reinstatement.

Dr. McLeod offered a resolution, condemning the interference of the Mission, whose main business is to teach the true religion to the heathen, regretting the action, and asking its reconsideration, through a special committee, asserting the supreme authority of the Synod, and authorizing the superseding of the missionary.

The report of the Superintendents of the Theological Seminary, removing Dr. Wylie, of Philadelphia, from the Professorship, and Dr. Wylie's protest through the Commissioner against the removal as arbitrary, made without trial, and void, were referred to the Committee on Seminaries.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Wylie, of Illinois, by memorial, requested the repeal of the Synod's suspension of Mr. Stuart, as demanded by the needs of the Church. Received.

After debate, the report on union with the United Presbyterians was referred back and the committee continued. Dr. McLeod's resolution was warmly debated till adjodrnment.

THE NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS.

Report on Reunion by Dr. Darling.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (New School) held a session this morning. Rev. Dr. Darling, from special commission, reported, on the question of reunion with the Old School, the following presbyteries had voted favorably upon the proposed scheme of reunion, viz.:—Champlain, Troy, Albany, Columbia, Catskill, St. Lawrence, Watertown, Oswego, Utica, Canandaigua, Geneva, Cayuga, Cortland, Tioga, Steuben, Chemung, Ithaca, Wilkesbrough, Lyons, Otsego, Chenango, Delaware, Buffalo, Ontario, Rochester, Genesee, Niagara, Genesee Valley, Hudson, North River, Long Island, New York Third, New York Fourth, Brooklyn, Newark, Montrose, Wilmington Philadelphia Third, Philadelphia Fourth, Harrisburg, Erie, Meadville, Pittsburg, Marshall, Kalamazoo, Coldwater, Lansing, Grand River, Huron, Trumbull, Cleveland, Portage, Athens, Pataskala, Franklin, Scioto, Cincinnati, Ripley, Dayton, Hamilton, Salem, Madison, Indianapolis, Greencastle, Crawfordsville, St. Joseph, Logansport, Fort Wayne, Illinois, Schuyler, Wabash, Alton, Ottawa, Knox, Bloomington, Milwaukee, Fox River, Columbus, Lake Superior Des Moines, Keokuk, Iowa City, Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Mankato, Minnesota, Dakota, St. Louis, Osage, Lexington, Kansas, Union, Halston, San Francisco, Nevada, San Jose and Humboldt. Total, 99.

The following presbyteries voted in the negative:—District of Columbia, Detroit, Washtaw, Chicago. Total, 4. The following presbyteries assented to the amending of the proposed basis by the omission—first, of that part of the first article which begins with the words, "it being understood," and ends with the words "in the separate churches;" and, second, of the whole of the tenth article, viz: Troy, Albany, Columbia, Watertown, Utica, Onandaga, Cayuga, Cortland, Geneva, Chemung, Wiesborough, Tioga, Otsego, Ontario, Rochester, Genesee, Genessee Valley, Hudson, North River, Long Island, New York Third, New York Fourth, Brooklyn, Newark, Montrose, Philadelphia Fourth, Harrisburg, District of Columbia, Erie, Detroit, Henroe, Marshall, Saginaw, Lansing, Grand River, Huron, Trumbull, Cleveland and Portage, Maumee, Athens, Potaskala, Franklin, Scioto, Cincinnati, Ripley, Dayton, Salem, Indianapolis, Greencastle, Crawfordsville, St. Joseph, Logansport, Fort Wayne, Illinois, Schyuler, Watsach, Ottawa, Knox, Chicago, Bloomington, Fox River, Lake Superior, Des Moines, Mankato, Minnesota, Winona, Dakotah, St. Louis, Lexington, Chanton, Cedar Rapids, Galena and Belvidere, San Jose, Humboldt, and Holston—75.

The presbyteries refusing their assent to these changes are: Catskill, Pittsburg, and Dubuque—3. A few other presbyteries expressed a willingness or a preference for union on the simple basis of the standards. Some other minor preferences were also expressed, which we have not space to give in full.

The report was accepted and referred to a special committee not yet named.

THE INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Colonel Robert Campbell, of this city, left last evening for Washington, at the solicitation of the President, through the Secretary of War, to meet several prominent gentlemen selected from different sections of the country, to confer upon matters looking to the amelioration of the Indians. The conference will take place in Washington on Wednesday next.

A despatch from Helena, Montana, says from 150 to 200 Santee-Sioux attacked the settlement on the Musselshell river on May 8. Seventy white men remained in the stockade, and sixty sallied out on the Indians, when a desperate fight ensued, lasting seven hours, and thirty Indians were killed, including a half-breed, and thirty were scalped. The remainder escaped by swimming the river. One white man was killed, and another badly wounded. It is reported that reinforcements of 200 to 300 Santee-Sioux are coming up to attack Musselshell again, but the whites are prepared for them.

Iron Mountain Railroad.

The President of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad has received a despatch from Mr. Anderson, President of the Memphis Commercial Convention, informing him that the people will subscribe the million acres of land asked for the extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad to Memphis.

FROM THE WEST.

MEMPHIS, May 24.—On Saturday night last an armed band of desperadoes stopped the train from Louisville to Memphis, and attempted to murder Internal Revenue Officer Hohn, who had a prisoner on the train arrested for running an illicit distillery. An assistant of Mr. Hohn, name unknown, jumped from the train, was fired at, and was seen to fall. Mr. Hohn fired into the gang, killing one of them, when the others poured a volley into the train, fortunately without injuring any one. The band is supposed to be part of a gang engaged in illicit distilleries, extending from East Tennessee to the Mississippi.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....4'25|MOON RISES.....
SUN SETS.....7'23|HIGH WATER.....1'40

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSON,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
GEO. MORRISON COATES,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	May 8
Kedar	Liverpool	New York	May 11
Malta	Liverpool	New York via Bos	May 11
N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	May 12
France	Liverpool	New York	May 12
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	May 12
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	May 13
City of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	May 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	New York	May 13
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	May 14
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	May 14
Russia	Liverpool	New York	May 15
America	Bremen	New York	May 15
Allemannia	Havre	New York	May 16

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	May 25
Etna	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Fulton	New York	Bremen	May 26
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	May 26
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	May 26
Durian	New York	Glasgow	May 26
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	May 27
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	May 29
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	May 29
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	May 29
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Russia	New York	Liverpool	June 2
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	June 2
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	June 5
C. of Limerick	New York	Antwerp	June 9
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	June 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	May 27
Cleopatra	New York	Havana	May 25
Columbia	New York	Havana	May 29
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Eaglet, Tooker, Gibraltar for orders, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Katahdin, Saunders, Barbados, John R. Rue.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, Newbern, N. C., Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr L. A. Johnson, Mahlman, Salem, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr W. O. Irish, Rathbun, Boston, Pine Knot Coal Co.
Schr Wm. Allen, Rogers, Jersey City, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Carrie Melvin, Watts, Boston, do.
Tugs Hudson, Nichols, and Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Millard Fillmore, Chase, 11 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Commodore Kearney, Phillbrook, 7 days from Fall River, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Hiawatha, Lee, 6 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Restless, Baxter, 9 days from Boston, with mdse.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Robbins, 8 days from Boston, with mdse.
Schr Sussex, Mason, 2 days from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Allen, and Hudson, Nichols, from Baltimore, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SAILED.

Schrs Ellie F. Smith, Smith, Georgetown, S. C.; S. & F. Corson, Brower, Wilmington, N. C.; Ellen Holgate, Golding, Newbern, N. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 25.—Tug Ella left for Philadelphia this morning with the following boats:—
Ellie, with lumber to Brown & Wilpher.
S. M. Bickford, with lumber to Croskey & Co.
Reed, with lumber to Taylor, Day & Moore.
Effie May, with anthracite coal for Wilmington.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

BALTIMORE: BRANCH OFFICE, May 24.—Nine barges, coal laden, will leave this evening in tow of steamer W. Allison, for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 22d inst.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, from Charleston 21st inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 490 bales upland cotton, 10 tcs. rice, 75 bales domestics, 121 bbls. rosin, 20 pieces machinery, 30 bales yarn, 156 bbls. potatoes, 85 crates vegetables, and 43 pkgs. sundries.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Barque E. A. Souder, Payne, at Flushing 8th inst., from Buenos Ayres.
Barque Annie Augusta, Creighton, for Philadelphia in 4 days, was at Guantenamo about 7th inst.
Brig F. H. Todd, Maguire, from Trinidad for Philadelphia, was parted with 21st inst. 90 miles SE. of the Highlands.
Brig George Gilchrist, Gilchrist, hence, at Zaza, and was loading 11th inst., for Boston.
Brig J. W. Woodruff, Haskell, from Providence for Philadelphia or Machias, at Newport 23d inst.
Brig Speed, Larkin, from Stettin for Gottenburg, in the Sound, Elsinore, 6th inst.
Schr Sabine, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Schrs J. D. McCarthy, Simpson; J. Cadwalader, Simpson; and Annie F. Martin, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.
Schr Pathway, Haley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 21st inst.
Schr Teazer, Henley, from South Kingston for Philadelphia, at Newport 21st inst.
Schr A. E. Campbell, Wilbur, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pensacola 15th inst.
Schr James Veldren, Cavalier, at Alexandria 21st inst., from Boston.
Schrs T. W. H. White, Smith; Glengary, Yates; D. & E. Kelley, Kelley; M. M. Merriman, Babbitt; M. D. Haskell, Barbour; Archer & Reeves, Cowan; C. Cobb, Kennedy; and G. H. Bent, Smith, hence, at Boston 22d inst.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 21st inst.
Schrs Geo. Nevinger, Smith, and J. R. Austin, Davis, sailed from Alexandria 21st inst., for Boston.
Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 22d inst.
Schr James Crosby, Baldwin, hence for Portsmouth, at Gloucester 22d inst.
Schr Julia Elizabeth, Candage, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.
Schrs R. W. Tull, Robbins, and Ephraim and Anna, Dole, hence, at Boston 23d inst.
Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official notice has been received that a steam fog whistle has recently been placed near the lighthouse on Cape Fourchu, western entrance to Yarmouth Sound, Nova Scotia.

During thick and foggy weather and snow storms the whistle will be sounded continuously for ten seconds in each minute, the interval between each blast being fifty seconds.

The whistle, it is stated, will be heard—in calm weather, 15 miles; with the wind, 20; in stormy weather, 5 to 9; against the wind, 3 to 5 miles.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., May 5, 1869.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Stock, Gold and Note Brokers.

Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR

PENNSYLVANIA

AND

SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY

OF THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

5 8 8mf No. 35 South THIRD Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FOR

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE

GO TO

RICHMOND & CO.,

No. 45 South SECOND Street,

4 20 1m ABOVE CHESNUT, EAST SIDE.

JOHN F. FOREPAUGH & SON,

Successors to Richmond & Forepaugh,

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

NO. 40 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

5 7½ West Side, Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1869.

On the petition of SARAH T. STONE, of Philadelphia, Pa., administratrix of the estate of AMASA STONE, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said AMASA STONE, on the 7th of day of August, 1855, for an improvement in forming Screw Threads, etc., in the Necks of Glass Bottles and similar articles.

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 26th day of July next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing. SAMUEL H. FISHER,
5 18 to 8t Commissioner of Patents.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARIA CARTER, a Minor.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES CARTER, Guardian of the Estate of MARIA CARTER, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June 1, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 420 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
5 22 stuth 5t* Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MARY E. FOX, by her next friend, vs. ADAM FOX, December Term, 1868, No. 8. In Divorce.

To ADAM FOX, respondent:—The depositions of witnesses in the above case on the part of the libellant will be taken before ISAAC S. ATKINSON, Esq., Examiner, at the office, No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, JUNE 4, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where you may be present if you think proper. Personal service having failed on account of your absence. JOHN ROBERTS,
5 18 15t Attorney pro Libellant.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Application has been made, this 17th May, 1869, for the incorporation of the "Real Estate Exchange Company." 5 17

REFRIGERATORS.

SAVERY'S PATENT

COMBINED DINING-ROOM

Water-Cooler and Refrigerator.

This article has a tank for ice and water, of iron, enameled, arranged in such a manner as to cool an enameled iron chamber, both being covered with an ornamental walnut case; in the chamber, butter, milk, and other provisions can be kept cool and sweet; the ice in the water tank is not wasted, but supplies at all times cool water for drinking purposes all being perfectly free from the taste of smell, or any other substance that can in any way be detrimental to health; and as this article is intended for the dining-room, its superintendence is easy and convenient, and it cannot fail to recommend itself to all housekeepers as a useful as well as an ornamental piece of furniture. Nos. 2 and 4 are set on legs and answer the purposes of side tables in dining-rooms.

We manufacture four sizes:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4—holding respectively 2, 4, 6, and 8 gallons. No. 1 is small, and is suitable only for very small families, or for milk and butter. No. 4 for large families, boarding-houses, etc. Nos. 2 and 3 are intermediate sizes.

They can be had of any responsible furnishing store, or of the manufacturers, SAVERY & CO.,
Nos. 614 and 616 MARKET Street,
AND
Corner South FRONT and REED Streets,
5 10 1m Philadelphia.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3 5

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5f No. 434 RACE Street.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 1f

STEAM PASTE MANUFACTORY, No. 10 FETTER LANE.—Paper-box Makers, Book-binders, Trunk-makers, Paper-hangers, and all who use PASTE, will find this made by Steam, without lumps, more adhesive and far better and cheaper than can be made in the ordinary way 30 1m*

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, May 27, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:

PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).

TO EREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140|Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145|Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
R. L. DEAP,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY.

At 3 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN P. OHL,
2 26f Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 5 1½

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 29, at 9 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 1, at 11 A.M.
City of Paris, Saturday, June 5, at 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, Saturday, June 12, at 1 P. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 15, at 11 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
3 8 No

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1869.

THE DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

The period for electing delegates to nominate Republican candidates for the various local offices is rapidly approaching, and the necessity of forming good tickets cannot be too strongly impressed upon the body of the Republican voters as well as the wire-pullers. We trust that the interest in these preliminary proceedings will be greater than usual; that public-spirited citizens will make zealous efforts in every ward to secure the election of honest and intelligent delegates, and that an earnest determination will be evinced to choose nominees that will worthily represent a great and noble political organization. We are not unmindful of the obstacles to a genuine and full expression of the better sentiment of the party at these preliminary gatherings; we know how apt they are to fall under the control of the worst men it contains, either through fraud, corruption, or neglect, and we fear that they will never properly perform their functions until they are regulated by laws similar to those which govern general elections; but we still hope that all will be done that is practicable under the present system to exclude weak and wicked men from the posts of honor, and to present to the public a ticket that will not awaken the blush of shame upon the cheeks of honest men. If, however, this hope proves fallacious, and if the conventions, falling under the control of bad men, use their transient power to foist upon the community nominees who are notorious only for intellectual imbecility conjoined with corrupt rapacity, they may as well know in advance that their action will be indignantly spurned at the polls, and that their labors will result only in the overwhelming defeat of the organization they profess to worship, but which they in reality do more to injure than all its open adversaries in Philadelphia. We are not wanting in devotion to the principles of the Republican party. We rejoice in its triumphs and mourn over its defeats. We love to contribute to the success of its standard-bearers in great national contests, and to record its local victories in all cases where it deserves success. But if the contest is to be narrowed down to a mere question whether corrupt partisan haridans, professing Democracy on the one hand or professing Republicanism on the other, are to be sent to Harrisburg to grow rich on ill-gotten gains, and to trifle with the great interests of the State, it will be as well for the present, and far better for the future, to leave the Democracy bear the whole burden of this shame, and to keep the Republican party clear of the disgrace of putting knaves and fools into high offices. The lesson has been taught over and over again that there is a limit to the endurance of a large body of the Republican voters, and that on some occasions they will not be driven or cajoled into the support of weak or infamous candidates, though their miserable pretensions be bolstered up by fifty nominations; but this feeling is now stronger than ever, and any clique or combination that attempts to defy it will commit not merely a crime, but what in partisan morality is even worse, a blunder. We know no section of the Union in which the Republican party has suffered as much from bad nominations as in Philadelphia. Year after year its strength has been weakened and its success imperilled by weak or objectionable candidates; and if something is not done speedily to arrest this downward tendency, it may soon become as hopelessly Democratic as New York. Thousands of men who prefer the Republican party, and would willingly contribute to its local as well as its national success, are at the same time too conscientious and patriotic to knowingly vote for worthless, weak, or corrupt candidates simply because they are labelled "Regular nominees." Rendered indignant by repeated outrages upon their good nature, they are in no mood for tame submission to new indignities. The Republicans of this city cannot possibly achieve a general triumph without their assistance, and that assistance will inevitably be withheld from every candidate who cannot be truthfully endorsed as honest, capable, and reliable. In view of the results of the last city election, and the scandalous conduct of many of the Republican members of the Legislature, it is more important now than ever that the true friends of the Republican party should endeavor to redeem its sinking fortunes. The path to victory can be opened only by good nominations. If the organization falls under the control of men who are wicked and foolish enough to select bad candidates, these schemers will only disgrace themselves and injure the party, without benefiting their favorites. However anxious good citizens may be for the safety of a ship that goes to sea, while she is under the command of an honest captain and an honest crew, and while she is rendering good service, if the vessel falls into the hands of pirates who use her only to prey upon peaceful commerce, a universal prayer goes up for her capture or destruction. It is with a feeling akin to this that thousands of intelligent voters are now regarding the preliminary movements in the Republican party. If tickets are framed which deserve support, an immense body of voters will sustain them; if the energies of the organization are perverted to the use of plunderers, it will suffer the penalty of defeat.

OUR MODERN PHARISEES.

There are in existence at the present time numerous classes of professing Christians—men who would have made broad their philacteries had they lived in the days of the Pharisees—who are doing incalculable injury to the cause of religion by their bigotry and intolerance. This sort of church member is not at far intervals scattered through the world, nor is he at all a rarity in every denomination and every congregation, but has become at last so large and influential an element in the faith, that the whole mass is likely to be leavened. Against such we would urge the concentrated denunciation of all who have a true love for the beauties of the religion of God. These zealots we can divide into two great classes, and it is hard to tell which of the two is worse. The one class consists of those who deny to their brother Christians of different denominational faith as free an access into heaven as themselves; the other is composed of those who would limit their charities and sympathies to such only as are professing members of some church.

Of the first class we need not look far for daily examples. Probably of our readers there are many who in their hearts are saying that "my way to heaven is the only true way, and my deluded neighbor will find it to his sorrow." A sort of melancholy pleasure pervades his thoughts as he pities the zeal of his friend over the way, who is wasting, in mistaken zeal, his time on a false theory of religion. We know of a distinguished clergyman who announced from his pulpit, not only that his path to the skies was the most direct, but that it was the only path which would lead to the haven of rest. That same gentleman, now a bishop in his Church, stated that a reverend doctor of another denomination was no more a minister than a negro laborer in the street. Yet this gentleman was a man high in his congregation, an exemplary Christian and most eloquent orator. If the prelate who thus denied to his brother the right to his robes would be found near that brother in the last great day, he will find that he must exercise more of that most Christian of virtues—the virtue of charity. The sentiment expressed by Bishop —— is one entertained by very many Christains, only not so broadly expressed. Indeed, the ritualistic branch of the Episcopal Church goes so far as to hold it an utter impossibility for any one to reach heaven by any other light than six white candles, held by six surpliced boys. Is this charity? Is this brotherly tolerance? Is this reason or right? We fail to see that it is. By what right can one man judge his fellow, and declare himself right and his neighbor wrong? By what authority can we, when following our convictions of duty as our consciences dictate, be called deluded victims and irreligious fanatics? We would give liberty to all. We would deny a safe passage to none. Let each be the sole accountant between himself and his God, and let no other tribunal of human judgment sit on his views. We say that such exhibitions of unchristian bigotry as that which we have quoted is doing daily injury to the cause of Christ—is giving the irreligious, scoffing world an opportunity *and a right* to say that the practice and the profession are at variance. Against all such we urge the attacks of the pulpit and the discountenance of all who would not see the cause of Christianity suffer for the sins of its false followers.

While the case of such as deny salvation to all but their exclusive set is a bad one, and well calculated to do great injury to religion, yet we must give the palm for excessive inconsistency to those who belong to the second class of our Pharisees. To those who deny their charity and close up their sympathies to all who do not belong ostensibly to some Christian church, we can best illustrate the kind of Christians we mean by an example of actual occurrence. To our knowledge, a gentleman of this city called on a leading churchman for the purpose of soliciting a contribution to aid a poor woman who was positively in want of food. She had three small children, was penniless, and the rent being overdue, was about to be expelled from her home. Upon stating the facts of the case to a churchman, he replied that he only gave to a certain society for the alleviation of the wants of the needy, and that therefore he could not give to this particular case. "But," he added, "I will give you a note to one of the managers" and if the woman can produce a certificate of membership of some evangelical church, the society will give the necessary food." "What if she cannot give such a certificate?" inquired the gentlemen. "Would not your society give, when she is positively hungry?" "It is against the rule of the association," was the reply; "a certificate in every case is an absolute necessity." Our friend left that Christian brother, went among those who made no profession of godliness—men of the world, who did not think it necessary to bow three times in the Creed—told his story, and got as much money as he needed. We were, and still are, loth to believe that there exists in our city an association which will discriminate against any one who is positively suffering. Yet from evidence so undoubted we have it, that it seems put beyond question that even starvation will not open the hearts of this sect to Christian charity. Has the New Testament become obsolete and its principles been forgotten? Is there not still in force the sublime doctrine that "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father, is this, 'To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction?'" Do we find in it a discrimination in favor of the widows who have certificates and the children whose mothers have certificates? Away with such charity, such Christian enterprise, as this! We would rather give to one needy one what she actually wants than to ten cases which are fed through such a society. We are not aware that there is a mandate to give a cup of cold water only to the professors of religion, nor are we aware that the curse pronounced against those who refuse exempts those who deny a non-professor. Our modern Pharisees will find, when they come to claim a reward for their well-ordered charity, that upon them will fall the denunciations of the Lord for their refusal to aid any who are in need, if the ability be theirs. It is a new doctrine that the Church should extend its aid only to its followers. We think that it was to the Magdalen that our Lord gave aid, and that he fed the multitude without discriminating between the Jews and Gentiles. The sort of charity which would discriminate is hypocrisy and bigotry, and is to-day degenerating the pure religion of the Lord into an exclusive clique of bigots. Unto such Christians we recommend the sublime denunciation commencing, "Woe into ye! scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites!" It is the most appropriate of any of the Bible references.

THE NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOMESTEAD AT GETTYSBURG.

In another column we publish an appeal for aid from the directress of the Gettysburg Homestead for Soldiers' Orphans. It is desired to raise an auxiliary contingent endowment fund for this institution, and it is to be hoped that the loyal people of Philadelphia will respond in such a generous manner that the institution will be placed upon a firm basis, and secured against any fear of need in the future. The claims of the Gettysburg Homestead need no urging; the care of its inmates is a sacred duty imposed upon our citizens, and if all who feel interested or have any appreciation of the duty they owe to the memory of the brave men who died that the nation might live, will contribute according to their means, no matter how small the donation may be, the directors will without difficulty be able to carry out all their benevolent intentions.

There are very few persons who cannot afford to give at least a dollar, if not more, to such an object as this, and if all who can give will do so, there will be no difficulty in raising all the money needed.

The Gettysburg Homestead has now among its inmates soldiers' orphans from eleven different States of the Union. It is supported entirely by private contributions, and it has received no assistance whatever either from the National or State Governments, except the charter granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. A permanent endowment fund is therefore needed to place the institution on a sure foundation, and as the money for the purpose can easily be raised if our citizens will only take some little interest in the matter, we hope that the appeal now made will secure the desired results

THE FINE ARTS.

The National Academy of Design.

The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts is not the only institution of the kind in trouble at present. The National Academy in New York is also the subject of an agitation for reform which promises to produce good results in making it a really progressive school of art, and in smothering the spirit of old fogyism that has hitherto kept it back.

The New York *Evening Mail*, in discussing the subject, says that the most essential of the proposed reforms are—

First. That the Academy shall be in fact, as in name, a *National* Academy, and to this end that any artist in the United States shall be eligible for election as a member.

Now residents of the city only can become members, and thus many of our best artists are excluded. W. T. Richards, of Philadelphia, for instance, an artist of distinguished merit, who has earned his spurs long ago, has not the coveted N. A., and has to submit to have one of his best pictures hung out of sight at the exhibition, while the other Richards, that is, T. A., who is but the Corresponding Secretary, and only slays with his palette for consistency sake, has his daubs placed upon the line and the N. A. after his name half a dozen, ay, a dozen times in the catalogue.

The second reform is to limit the term of office for President and Vice-President to two years. That is to say, that they shall be elected for one year, and shall be eligible for re-election once, but no more. This will prove an excellent reform, we have no doubt, as it will prevent fossilizing and afford the Academy frequent opportunity to instil new life into their two first offices at least every two years, while at the same time it will prevent the retiring from office without any seeming disgrace attaching to it. Had it not been for the sympathy of many academicians who saw with what feeling the proposal to elect a new President and Vice-President instead of Messrs. Huntington and Gray was received by these gentlemen, there is no doubt whatever that the Page-Whittredge ticket would have been elected at the late annual meeting.

The third reform is to reduce the Hanging Committee from thirteen to three, and these three *not* to be officers of the Academy, and to be changed every year. (If we remember right, it is proposed to give the association a voice in the selection of this committee.) This great change will fix the responsibility, and so place it that those who carry it cannot afford to act selfishly or dishonorably. Three can be tried and convicted of bad behavior, but thirteen! thirteen is a mob!

The fourth will be an article, probably, calling for quarterly business meetings, so that every member may take part in the conduct of the affairs of the Academy. Now there is but one annual meeting, at which the whole time is taken up in voting for officers and members and hearing reports.

These, as we have said, are the principal reforms aimed at, all of which will be secured, we do not for a moment doubt, knowing the overwhelming majority in their favor. It is true that the conservatives have done their utmost, and still fight hard against every effort to curtail their ancient prerogatives—to do nothing and enjoy the honors; but their day is done, and it is time. The reformers aim to make the Academy a live institution, and a credit, not a disgrace, to the country. The reforms they propose are those in keeping with the spirit of the times; they are not based on selfish or ambitious grounds, but are earnestly progressive, all of them.

BOUTWELL'S POLICY.

His Method of Reducing the National Indebtedness—President Grant Seconds Him—The Weekly Sales of Gold—Its Beneficial Effect.

The New York *Times*, Washington correspondent speaks as follows relative to Secretary Boutwell's financial policy:—

Secretary Bontwell is in receipt of as much disinterested advice and criticism concerning his policy as though the cash in the Treasury were his private fortune, and he had asked for counsel as to the best mode of devoting it to the public good. As in the case with doctors of physic, so the financial doctors never agree upon any one prominent feature. Take the leading New York papers, for instance; no two of them agree upon any principal point. One finds fault because he sells gold and buys bonds; another because he don't sell more of the one and buy more of the other; another because he don't redeem the three per cents instead of the bonds; and another because it is bound to find fault generally, no matter what is done. So with the advice and suggestions of bankers and political economists, the prescription of each one will cure, and nothing else will. In view of all this multifarious advice and criticism, it is not wonderful that Mr. Boutwell should find it best to follow his own judgment, and leave support to be based upon the results of his policy as developed. It may be interesting to know that in his general policy of doing something toward reducing the debt he has a strong supporter in the person of the President. General Grant has been, from the outset, very anxious that a beginning in this direction should be made. He is prepossessed in favor of the sinking-fund policy, but does not especially care by what agency the policy of reducing the debt is initiated. He realizes the fact that any method will be popular with the people and strengthen the credit of the Government, in the end, which exhibits a steady, even though gradual, reduction of the aggregate of the national debt. Such a fact, thoroughly developed, will convince the people that the money they pay for taxes is being applied to its proper uses, and that an administration which reduces and keeps its expenditures below its receipts is entitled to respect and confidence.

It is a suggestive fact that the policy of redeeming the three per cent. certificates, which is contraction and nothing else, is urged both by the friends and opponents of contraction—by people at the East because it will compel the banks to put fifty millions of greenbacks in their reserve funds to supply their places; and by people at the West, who worship greenbacks and cry aloud for more currency, for reasons which it is hard to understand, considering its effect. Just here is the difficulty and danger of this class of obligations. To withdraw them, the Secretary, having no currency, must first sell gold to obtain it, thus withdrawing it temporarily from circulation; for it is in circulation, and is not in the reserve. Then he redeems the certificates with his currency, and it goes—where?

Not into circulation, but by law it takes the place of the redeemed certificates. Then comes a redoubled cry from the West and South for more currency; another attack on Congress—only defeated last time by sharp management—resulting next time, in all probability, in a complete overturning of the banking interests in the North and East, or national banking on a free basis, with central redemption—which, if it could be secured, would be worth the danger of the attempt. This is more fully appreciated here than in New York, because political combinations in Congress can be formed to accomplish results which may be the very opposite of what may there be deemed sound financial policy.

It may be said that this is, in substance, an argument demonstrating the necessity of putting out of existence so dangerous an element of circulation. Possibly it is, and it ought unquestionably to be done. The spasms of contraction would surely follow, and the result in the end would be beneficial. But how would the opponents of contraction, now urging the retirement of these certificates, be pleased with such a result?

JEALOUSY.

A Colored Man Attempts to Kill His Rival.

Says the Wilmington *Commercial* of yesterday:—

At about quarter before 9 o'clock last evening the residents in Seventh street, between Orange and Tatnall, were startled by two pistol shots fired in rapid succession. Chief of Police Dougherty was passing there at the time, and saw one colored man fire at another; he immediately sprang to arrest the man who fired the shot, but before he could do so he had fired a second time. Before he could fire again the chief had wrenched the weapon from him and taken him into custody. He proved to be Joseph H. Morris, and the man he shot at Henry Hinson. One of the shots grazed Hinson's leg, leaving no mark, and the other took effect in his back just between the hip and the lower rib, inflicting a painful and probably dangerous wound. Morris was taken to the City Hall, where he still is held awaiting the result of Hinson's injuries. He expressed his regret that he was arrested before he "finished" Hinson. Both are colored men.

The cause of this deadly assault is alleged long-continued and undue familiarity between the wounded man and the prisoner's wife. He states that last night he stepped out for a few minutes, leaving his wife in the act of putting the children to bed. On his return she had gone from the house, and he followed her. Just as she and Hinson were about to meet he shot the latter, and if he had been left alone, would have emptied every barrel of his revolver into him. Immediately after the shooting Mrs. Morris ran up to her husband crying "Oh, Joe, Joe!" He told her to clear out—she was the cause of it all, and went off with the officer.

NEW CASTLE.

The Pillory and the Post—The Scene on Saturday Last.

The Wilmington *Commercial* of yesterday contained the following:—

At two minutes past 10 o'clock, William K. Lutton, who plead guilty to the charge of attempting to violate the person of the little girl, Mary D. Cook, was placed in the pillory and remained the full hour. He appeared lost to all sense of shame, and evidently the punishment was having but little effect upon him. He amused himself by whistling, laughing, and to those in the crowd congregated around the pillory, whom he recognized, he would speak with as much politeness as his position would allow. At the expiration of the hour, when the jailor took him from the pillory, he rubbed his wrists, gave a laugh, and, springing down the steps, walked back to prison as unconcerned as though nothing had occurred.

The whipping was postponed until 4 o'clock, so that if any others were sentenced to be whipped before that time the loathsome job could be performed at once. The crowd expressed themselves disappointed that the whipping should be put off, a great many having come from different parts of the country to witness the sight. But they had come to see the show, and stay they would if it did not come off before night. During the interval between 10 and 4 o'clock the Sheriff was frequently urged with oaths to "pile it on," to "give him ——," and like characteristic remarks.

Four o'clock arrived, and no others having been sentenced, the prison gates were thrown open, and pell mell the anxious waiting crowd rushed into the yard. In a few minutes Lutton, in company with the jailor and Sheriff, made his appearance. His hands were fastened to the post, back bared, and in quick succession the lash fell thirty times, leaving two hundred and seventy purple and crimson ridges.

Notwithstanding the urgent appeals to the Sheriff to brutalize himself, he remained a man true to the instincts of humanity, and Lutton may feel thankful that a humane man like Sheriff Richardson had performed the work instead of some of those who witnessed it.

Negro Justice.

This is the way, as given by the Naxahachie (Texas) *Argus*, that justice was meted out to an offending negro, and to a "Looker-on in Vienna," who chose to object to the proceeding:—

"On the following Friday the negroes in the vicinity banded together and arrested the negro offending, and proceeded with him to Dresden. On arriving at that place they found no county officers, and were at a loss to know what disposition should be made of him. The citizens of the place advised them to take him to Waco, and place him in the hands of the military. This was at first assented to, and they proceeded about a mile on the way. They halted to counsel together concerning the propriety of giving their criminal over to the military. It was feared that the military commander would cause the negro to join the army, and that he would come back to avenge himself upon those who then held him. They finally concluded to hang him, which was done 'in short order.' A negro in the party raised such strenuous objections to the procedure as to raise the ire of the mob, and they proceeded to hang him also, as a fitting episode to the affair."

—Among the prizes recently drawn in a Vermont lottery were 8000 gilt rings, worth half a cent each, and 150 empty flour barrels.

—One Wisconsin firm sold the past year $630,000 worth of reaping machines, and have ordered 6000 machines for the coming season.

—Only thirteen of the one hundred and sixty-six registered distilleries in Indiana are in operation, and some of these will soon close.

—An English gentleman has bought between 3000 and 4000 acres of land in Nelson county, Va., on which he intends to settle 800 English families.

—A grave-stone in Maine has the following:—"Our little Jacob has been taken away from this earthly garden, to bloom in a superior flower-pot above."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 4 5

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1929 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston. Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 5 12 5

DR. WYMAN, DENTIST, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square, extracts teeth absolutely without pain with pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, inserts the best teeth, and makes no charge for extracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth are inserted at Dr. WYMAN'S, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. 5 15 1map

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. 5 12 13t*

FREE TICKETS FOR THE ANNIversary of the AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, at the Academy of Music, THIS EVENING, may be had at the Depository, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street. 16

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS. — DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, and by druggists everywhere. 5 18uths1ot

DR. R. F. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12

VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 1, 5, 8, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at a great reduction from retail prices, FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and No. 1036 MARKET Street. 1 30stuth6m

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [2 4 tu th f s6

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY EVENING, 25th instant, at 7:45 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. M. M. G. DANA, of Norwich, Conn., Rev. N. H. SCHENCK, D. D., of Brooklyn, and Rev. FRANK L. ROBBINS, of Philadelphia. A selected choir of 600 young ladies will sing, under the leadership of Colonel D. W. C. MOORE. Tickets may be had at the Society's Buildings, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street. Secured seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle 50 cents; Balcony 25 cents. Children not admitted unless accompanied by parents or guardians. 5 15 18 20 22 25 5t

CONCERT HALL, Nos. 1217, 1219 and 1221 CHESNUT Street. LAST THREE LECTURES OF THE SEASON. PROF. JAMES McCLINTOCK, M. D., Will Lecture at Concert Hall ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, ON ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, ETC. ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY. Subject "Exposition of Peculiar Functions and Diseases." The Models, Manikins, and other Preparations are from the celebrated Azoux, of Paris. Single tickets, 50 cents, or two for 75 cents. To be had at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at the Hall. 5 24 3t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON, HER FIRST LECTURE ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE, ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31. TITLE—NOTHING UNREASONABLE, HER LAST APPEARANCE PRIOR TO HER DEPARTURE FOR CALIFORNIA. RESERVED SEATS, FIFTY CENTS; GENERAL ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. The sale of reserved seats will commence on Friday morning, 28th instant, at 9 o'clock, at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. SPECIAL. To avoid a repetition of the unnecessary delay and unpleasant overcrowding at the door experienced on the occasion of her last lecture in this city, arrangements have been made to throw open to the public both the main doors. 5 25 tf

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW JERSEY. 5 1 1m*

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, WILL OPEN for visitors on JUNE 1. For Rooms, etc., address J. F. CAKE, Proprietor 2 9 thstu1m*

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EDWIN HALL & CO.,

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A CASE OF

FINE LACE POINTES,

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OWN IMPORTATION,

For Sale Below the Regular Prices.

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JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Has just received a Magnificent Assortment of

LLAMA AND INDE LACES,

IN

POINTS, ranging from $10 to $100.
ROTUNDS, ranging from $25 to $75.
PALETOTS, ranging from $15 to $20.
CORSAGES, ranging from $10 to $25.
ZOUAVE JACKETS, ranging from $10 to $25.
3 27 3mrp SACQUES, ranging from $20 to $50.

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We have made this department of our business a specialty, and obtaining goods direct, can offer them at lowest prices, and in every variety.

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GEO. D. WISHAM,

No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

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TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.
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SUPERB BLACK SILKS.
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We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES,

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INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Invites attention to his elegant stock of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, JAPANESE SILKS, MATERIALS FOR SUITS, DRESS and FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, Purchased on the most advantageous terms for cash, and will be sold as cheap as at any store in the city. [5 7 1m

N. B.—India Shawls alterdd. repaired, and cleaned.

310. D. S. DORMON, 310.

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Spring opening of Black Silks, Dress Goods, Cassimeres, White Goods, Kid Gloves, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Notions, Corsets and Hoop Skirts, etc.

Blk. Silks, $2, 2·25, 2·40.	White Goods in great variety.
Blk. Silks, $2·50, 2·75, 3.	Plaid Muslins, 20, 25c.
Blk. Alpacas, 31, 35, 40c.	Stripe Nainsook, 22, 25c.
Lustre Alpacas, 50, 55, 60c.	White and Buff Pique, 25c.
Mohair Lustres, 65, 75, $1.	Yard-wide Chintzes, 28c.

Spring Dress Goods, 23, 25, 28, 31, 25, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 60c.
Wool Cassimeres, 45, 55, 60, 75, 87½, 90, $1, $1·25.
Remember the number, 310, above Vine (large double-front store). 4 22 tuths 6m

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PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 31 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 3m

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Have a full and complete Stock of these

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8-4 VERY HEAVY MESH.
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Pure Black Silk Grenadines.

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BELLOWS DRAP IMPERIAL.
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LLAMA LACE POINTS, OLGAS, BOURNOUS, JACKETS, FISCHUES, FULL LINE OF SPRING SHAWLS. 4 3 stuth3m EYRE & LANDELL.

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The finest stock and the finest store,
As we've often told our friends before,
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That the public want for the present spring.

The people know, when they come to town,
That by marching to our HALL so BROWN,
They can suit themselves, at the lowest price,
With clothes that are stylish, good, and

And as fast as the boats and trains arrive,
It is fun to see the people strive
To get ahead of the multitudes, all,
Who are rushing for clothes to the GREAT BROWN HALL.

While we have made splendid and ample provision for our friends who live out of town, we are also ready to make every one of our neighbors happy and handsome with a

NEW SUIT OF ELEGANT SPRING CLOTHES.

Come and examine,
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$10,000 TO $5000 TO INVEST UPON mortgage. Apply to A. FITLER, 5 24 3t* No. 51 N. SIXTH Street.

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OVER 100 PATTERNS OF FANCY TOILET WARE, AT JOBBERS' PRICES. TYNDALE & MITCHELL, 3 20 stuth3mrp No. 707 CHESNUT Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mr. John Collins at the Arch.

Mr. John Collins, the popular Irish comedian and vocalist, who has been making a tour of the world since he appeared here several years ago, received a cordial welcome back to Philadelphia last evening at the Arch Street Theatre, where he commenced an engagement with the lively comedy of *The Irish Ambassador* and the rattling farce of *How to Pay the Rent*. Mr. Collins is one of the very few representatives now on the stage of a line of Irish characters that we would be loth to lose. That burlesque on humanity, the Irish peasant of whom Barney Williams is the chief representative, has almost succeeded in driving the Irish gentlemen of Tyrone Power from the stage. John Brougham has nearly ceased playing this line of parts, and Mr. Collins, therefore, has scarcely a rival in the field. *The Irish Ambassador* is a very elegant and very amusing comedy, and *How to Pay the Rent* is a capital farce. The characters of "Sir Patrick O'Plenipo" and "Morgan Rattler" in these pieces afforded Mr. Collins excellent opportunities to win the regards of his audience, and his performance last evening was heartily applauded throughout.

Mr. Collins was admirably supported by the Arch Street Company, and we can promise those who visit the theatre during his engagement a series of performances that will be remembered with pleasure in the future.

"Florette" at the Theatre Comique.

Last evening, *Florette the Cricket* was produced at the Theatre Comique, according to announcement, to a large audience. The good impression made by the rehearsal of the piece on Saturday afternoon was more than confirmed by the performance, which is decidedly in advance of anything that the Galton troupe has yet given in this city. The adaptation is exceedingly well done, and the music which has been chosen to illustrate the story is of a high grade, and yet well suited to catch the popular ear. The drama of *Fanchon*, with which all play-goers are familiar, is a perfect gem in its way, and with a competent performer in the part of the "Cricket," it cannot fail to secure the sympathies and applause of an audience. The character is admirably suited to Miss Susan Galton, and her acting and singing last evening received the heartiest recognition. Not having seen Maggie Mitchell, Miss Galton performs the part in her own way, without being trammelled by preconceived notions. She misses some of the peculiar eldishness that distinguishes Maggie Mitchell's acting, particularly in the shadow scene, but this is compensated for by the fine sentiment, the tenderness of feeling and warm-heartedness that underlie the rough exterior of the little witch girl, and simply as a dramatic performance her "Florette" will be entitled to take a high rank. Miss Galton appeared to be a little nervous last evening, which detracted slightly from the force of her acting and singing, but as she becomes familiar with the part this will disappear, and she will render the *role* with a vivacity and sparkle that will be sure to tell with her audience.

Florette has been nicely put upon the stage, and the support is decidedly better than it has been heretofore. The troupe has an excellent basso in Mr. Clark, and a couple of good tenors in Mr. Kelleher and Mr. Graff. These gentlemen have all something to learn about the art of acting, but they appear to be learning; and Mr. Clark especially, who hitherto has not acted at all, last evening, as "Father Barbaud," gave evidence that he is gaining some ideas on the subject which promise good results if he will only take pains to improve. Miss Blanche Galton acted the part of "Mother Fadet" admirably; but Mr. Whitin was rather too demonstrative as "Didier," and although at times he acted with much force and expression, his performance was careless, and he can certainly do better if he chooses to make the effort.

There were some inequalities last evening such as are incident to a first performance, which will wear off in a night or two; but the piece was a success, and it ought to have a good run.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. E. L. Davenport will appear this evening as "Rover" in the sparkling comedy of *Wild Oats*, and as "William" in the drama of *Black-Eyed Susan*.

To-morrow evening a new drama, entitled *Hilda, or The Pearl of Chivalry*, will be produced.

On Monday next Mr. Joseph Jefferson will commence an engagement.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Collins will appear this evening as "Sir Patrick O'Plenipo" in *The Irish Ambassador*, and as "Morgan Rattler" in *How to Pay the Rent*.

AT THE CHESNUT the Elise Holt troupe will appear this evening in the new burlesque entitled *The Judgment of Paris*.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE *Florette the Cricket* will be performed this evening.

On Monday next Miss Susan Galton will have a complimentary benefit, when an attractive bill will be presented.

AT THE AMERICAN Joe Emmett, the Dutch comedian, Master Clarence, the child performer on the trapeze, and a host of other artists, will appear this evening in a variety entertainment.

MRS. F. MORDAUNT'S benefit, to take place next Saturday afternoon at the Academy of Music, promises to be a brilliant affair. The Arch Street Theatre company will appear in Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Barbe Bleue*, the comedietta of *A Day After the Wedding*, and the farce of *Family Jars*, in which last piece Mrs. Mordaunt will sustain one of the leading characters. Other favorite performers will lend their assistance to make the affair a success.

AT THE CHESNUT STREET RINK the fifth grand prize velocipede exhibition will be held this evening. A contest will take place for the gold medal and championship of Philadelphia; also for the silver medal for the champion boy rider. A valuable present will be given to the best little girl rider under ten years of age, and to the fastest boy rider in the double race. The velocipedrome has become a very popular institution, and the exhibitions heretofore given have always attracted immense audiences.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's exquisite comedy of *As You Like It* to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Mercantile Library building fund. We hope that the Library will realize a handsome sum from this entertainment.

PROFESSOR JAMES MCCLINTOCK, M. D., will lecture this evening at Concert Hall on the "Nervous System," etc.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON will deliver her first lecture on woman's suffrage, under the title of "Nothing Unreasonable," at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening next. This will be Miss Dickinson's last appearance in this city previous to her departure for California. The sale of seats will commence on Friday morning at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING.—*A fine assortment of choice new goods, now in store and receiving daily; also, a choice selection of goods in the piece, to be made up to order in the best style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

JAY FOR THE SEASON.

In meadows green are daisies seen,
Smiling at melting strawberries;
Nature is gay, this genial May,
But men have crimes and robberies!

The spring may charm, and summer warm
The soul that loves the beautiful,
Yet while we live, will villains give
Vexation to the dutiful.

What shall be done with such as shun
The paths of honest rectitude?
To lock them in don't seem to thin
The scamps, as we expect it would.

Then lock them out, beyond a doubt,
With MARVIN'S Safe, the SPHERICAL:
Our light lay may no better lay
Before both lay and clerical.

Fire and Burglar Safes sold by MARVIN & CO., No. 721 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

HECKER'S FARINA forms a very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers.

THOSE UNIFORMS.

The letter-carriers of this city
Have been deceived, oh! what a pity.
If they had bought their clothes from Stokes
They'd have been served like other folks,
But such, alas! was not the case;
And now they look with doleful face
Into their pocket books, and say

$5'90

HAS—FLOWN—AWAY.

But how or where they do not know,
Yet for it they have naught to show.
They examine their uniforms with care,
*But that—*5'90—*is not there.*

Take good advice, kind gentlefolks,
And buy your Clothing all from Stokes,
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, ETC.—The sale of Carpetings, Mattings, etc., has been unavoidably postponed until Thursday morning, when it will positively take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. This will afford a splendid opportunity to housekeepers and others to obtain a good article at a reasonable cost, and in quantities to suit.

CARD FROM WANAMAKER & BROWN.

HOW THE FACTS TELL.

READ, AND SPEAK OF IT.

COME, SEE, AND BE CONVINCED.

☞ *THE DEMAND has never been so great for our styles of Men's and Boys' Clothing, so that FIFTY men are kept busy cutting—some from five in the morning until nine at night.*
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THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
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THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

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THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
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☞ *OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' STOCK is wonderfully well assorted, and is kept on the FIRST FLOOR.*
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☞ *ALL OUR PRICES are lower by 25 per cent. than the same goods are sold elsewhere.*
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THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE S. E. COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

HENRY—CHIPPS.—On February 4, by Rev. L. P. Hornberger, Mr. JOSEPH F. HENRY to Miss EMILY C. CHIPPS, all of this city.

JONES—POWELL.—On April 25, at the Parsonage of Front Street M. E. Church, No. 1013 N. Front street, by Rev. T. W. Simpers, Mr. WILLIAM C. JONES to Miss ELLIE P. POWELL, all of this city.

DIED.

DAVIS.—At Riverton, N. J., on the evening of the 23d instant, aged 19 years, RE ELLA E., only daughter of Lemuel H. and the late Rebecca K. Davis.

Her young friends and the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her uncle, George F. Lee, S. W. corner of Franklin and Brown streets, Philadelphia, on Wednesday next, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Laurel Hill.

HARRIS.—On the 22d instant, ELLEN S., wife of George J. Harris, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Martha Washington Home Communion, No. 2; the Mount Moriah Temple, No. 12, of the Masonic Fie; and the Female Temperance Beneficial Association, No. 12, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Lawrence Bennett, No. 123 Washington avenue, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock.

WESTCOATT.—At Millville, N. J., May 23, AARON S. WESTCOATT, in his 47th year.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

WHITTON.—Of pneumonia, on the 24th instant, Mr. JOHN WHITTON, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Conshohocken, on Thursday morning next, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock. Funeral services at Roxborough Baptist Church at 1 o'clock P. M.

INSURANCE.

NO MAN

Is Fully Prepared to Insure until he has considered

The Rates and Plans

OF THE

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS,

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RUSSIAN HEATER

TO

N. W. Cor. TWELFTH and FILBERT.

Ranges, Grates, Slate Mantels, etc. Orders received for all kinds of Brick Work.
A. B. MERSHON. [4 7rptf] GEO. B. MERSHON

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ELEGANT BOOKS.
On Thursday and Friday Afternoons,
May 27 and 28, at 4 o'clock, valuable miscellaneous books, including theology, fine arts, science, fiction, standard library and illustrated works, English and American editions. 5 25 2t

WILL BE SOLD AT HERKNESS' TO-MORROW, a Holland Cow and her Heifer Calf; believed to be the largest cow in the country; measures five feet from shoulder blade to ground; weight, Cow and Calf, 1775 lbs. Gives twenty quarts richest milk daily. 1t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 25, 1869.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on WEDNESDAY, June 23, 1869, at which time they will be opened, for the delivery in this city of Sixteen (16) Cavalry Horses, subject to the usual inspection.

The Horses must be of bay color, sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition; from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high; from five (5) to nine (9) years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

Bids will be subject to the action of the Quartermaster-General before being accepted.

The Horses must be delivered within ten (10) days from the date of acceptance of any proposal.

Payment to be made on completion of contract, or as soon thereafter as funds are received for that purpose.

Proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Brevet Major-General U. S. Army. 5 25 6t

PERSONAL.

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR A Duplicate Certificate No. 1348, name of "Portsmouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 20, 1857, for $1700. New Loan due January 1, 1886. Original lost in fire. Richmond, Va., in 1865.
BAIN & BRO.,
4 30 fmw3m Portsmouth, Va.

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ROOM AND POWER

TO LET.

INQUIRE OF

Boston and Philadelphia Salt Fish Co.,

NO. 521 COLUMBIA AVENUE,

OR OF

HARVEY & FORD,

LEDGER PLACE,

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TO RENT AT GERMANTOWN—A desirable summer residence, with about two acres of land, stabling, etc., situate on Bristol Township road, above Gorgas lane, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad station. Rent $400. Apply to W. C. HENSZEY, No. 737 MARKET Street, or to W. H. ROOP, MAIN Street, opposite Sharpnack street, Germantown. 5 20 thstu4t

DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY.—A WIDOW lady, with one child, having a large modern House handsomely furnished in northwestern part of city, would rent the same to a small family without children. Rent taken in board. None but parties of the highest respectability need apply. Address, with reference, to this office, W. O. P. 5 24 24p*

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—CONSTITUTION House, Atlantic City, N. J., with the furniture. Immediate possession can be given.
HUGH BARR,
5 22 3t* N. W. cor. FRONT and WHARTON, Phila.

TO LAWYERS.—TO RENT, LARGE Communicating Offices, No. 731 WALNUT Street. Suitable for a first-class Lawyer. 5 22 3t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 1t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT Residence, No. 2330 Green street. The house is 20 feet front, with side yard of 20 feet. The lot 147 feet deep to Pennsylvania avenue. It is in close vicinity to the Park, and the neighborhood is pleasant and good. Will be sold upon accommodating terms.
COLLADAY & SHEPHERD,
5 1 20t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., a fine and commodious House, with ornamental grounds. Address
J. C. TEN EYCK, MOUNT HOLLY, or
5 22 stuth12t E. C. THORNTON, No. 5 N. WATER St.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT OF

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 South SECOND Street,

Announce a fresh importation of

Genuine Scotch Cheviots,

For Gentlemen's Business and Summer Travelling Suits.

Also, a large and varied assortment of
WILFORD'S WHITE DUCKS.
WILFORD'S FIGURED DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BARNSLEY WHITE AND COLORED DRILLS.
EXTRA QUALITY WHITE MARSEILLES, for Gentlemen's Vests.
NEAT FIGURED LINENS AND DRILLS in great variety, for boys' wear, at low prices. 4 3 2mrp

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THE BULBS OF THE SUPERB

NEW FRENCH

HYBRID GLADIOLUS.

My collection stands unrivalled for extent and variety. All the newest varieties from France have been received, which, in addition to my own large stock, forms the largest assortment ever offered in this country.

The First Premium was Awarded

to my collection. These bulbs are of such easy cultivation, and flower so freely, that they are equally desirable for city or country gardens; and no other flower can excel them for variety and richness of tints. As an inducement to purchasers, the following assortments are offered:—

No. 1. Twelve good old varieties, with names... $2'50
No. 2. Twelve choice varieties, with names..... 5'00
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FLOWER SEEDS.

Twenty-five beautiful free-blooming varieties for $1.

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The above assortment mailed without additional charge. 5 22 stuth3t

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STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 5 1 tf

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1015 ARCH Street. 4 15 2m

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Grand Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
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ALBRECHT,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 5 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS. PIANO FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
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BUY THE BEST.
QUINTON TOMATOES
FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

These canned Tomatoes have already acquired the highest reputation for the solidity and pure natural flavor of the Tomatoes, and large size of the can, making them at once the best goods both for consumers and dealers.
Sold by all Grocers and Market-men.
Factory, Cumberland county, New Jersey.
Agency, No. 45 N. WATER Street, Philada.
5 21 1m QUINTON PACKING COMPANY.

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BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,

725 CHESNUT St.,

LATEST STYLES

OF

FANCY BONNETS AND HATS.

W. & C.,
HAT AND BONNET MATERIAL,
PRICES LOW.
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.
4 22 tuwth2mrp

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DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED,

New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.

A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.

NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.

Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT

For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.

AGENTS WANTED.

Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth3

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IN
BONNETS AND HATS,
AT OUR
NEW BONNET ROOMS,
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SILKS,	SATIN RIBBONS,
SATINS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
CRAPES,	STRAW HATS,
FIGURED NETS,	STRAW BONNETS,
ILLUSIONS,	FLOWERS,

To which I would kindly call the attention of the Ladies.

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P.S.—SILKS and SATINS CUT BIAS. 4 3 stuth2m

CHOICE GOODS—POPULAR PRICES.

PARIS FLOWERS, LINEN-BACK SATINS,
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LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS,
In Unrivalled Assortment.

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NO. 724 ARCH STREET,

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FRINGES, GIMPS, AND BUTTONS,

New Styles and Moderate Prices.

GUIPURE LACES, HANDSOME PATTERNS;
WHITE COTTON TRIMMINGS;
AMERICAN ZEPHYR, ALL COLORS.

RAPSON'S,

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N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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A. B. WARDEN,

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,

Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to

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EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

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FANCY SILKS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

Will Reduce on Monday, May 24,

The Prices of the Balance of their Stock of

Chene Silks, from $3'00 to $2'50.

Best Lyons Stripes, from $2'50 to $2'00,

Foulard Silks, from $2'00 to $1'50.

These Prices are far less than the cost of Importation, and are made to close the Stock.

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UPHOLSTERY GOODS GENERALLY.

The only House in Philadelphia combining the above branches.

We keep the best PAPER HANGERS and UPHOLSTERERS in the city, and all our work is first-class.

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AT RETAIL,

AT RIGHT PRICES.

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NO. 12 NORTH THIRD STREET,

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Just Received, ex-Barque Louisa,

2000 ROLLS

Fresh Canton Mattings,

WHITE AND RED CHECKED,

Of Choice Brands, in all Widths.

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FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS

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ELEGANT STORE,

No. 1002 ARCH Street,

Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S

WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
4 23 6m W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent, No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

OPENING NEW PATTERNS OF TABLE GLASSWARE,
EVERY DAY, AT
TYNDALE & MITCHELL'S,
3 20 stuth3mrp NO. 707 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

AGENTS FOR

PEAK, FREAN & CO.'S

LONDON

FANCY BISCUITS.

SIXTY DIFFERENT VARIETIES IN SMALL TIN PACKAGES.

Having been appointed Agents for the above house—the largest and most prominent one in Europe—we desire to call the attention of the Trade, as well as consumers generally, to these fine goods, among which are the original Albert, Floral, Eugenia, Pearl, Mixed, Fruit, and a large variety of the finest quality of BISCUIT for picnic, serenades, and evening parties.

The Trade will be supplied at the prices charged by the house in London, and will find them the most desirable goods ever yet offered to the public.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

AGENTS FOR

Peak, Frean & Co.,

DOCKHEAD AND DRUMMOND ROAD, LONDON.

These Biscuits can be had of all First-class Grocers in the city. stuth

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

ALBERT BISCUITS,

Manufactured by Mackenzie & Mackenzie, Edinburgh.

These Biscuits are supplied regularly to the Queen, the Royal Family, and the Nobility of England.

FOR SALE BY

Thompson Black's Son & Co.,

BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,

4 3 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES,
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

CIGARS.

TO CIGAR BUYERS.

Fresh importations of Havana Cigars, in bond or duty paid. Large assortment, offered in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, cigars of our own manufacture, viz.:—
"MARIANA RITA."
High grade Vuelta Abajo leaf, fifteen styles. Low prices compared with imported cigars. A fair trial will prove their merits.
"FRA DIAVOLO."
Lower priced than the "Mariana Rita," three styles; excellent cigars.
"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR,"
and other brands, all copyrighted; each of highest grade in its respective class.

All of our Havana leaf we *import direct*, and no better cigars can be produced in this market than those we now offer.

Smokers should see that they obtain our *genuine* cigars, which are offered regularly by many respectable dealers, although some irregular parties put forward inferior cigars as of our make.

We offer these cigars in lots to suit purchasers.

They can be profitably retailed at prices forty per cent. less than imported cigars, will give equal satisfaction, and should be tried, without prejudice, by all who desire a good cigar at moderate cost.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
Importers and Manufacturers,
5 13 26trp No. 229 South FRONT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6m

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

BEATRICE. By Hon. Roden Noel. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This is a narrative poem in four short books, by an English gentleman who has obtained some reputation in his own country as a writer of graceful verses. The bulk of it is in blank verse, interspersed with lyrics which are suggested by the theme. The story relates how a young man of high title loves an humble maiden, marries her in opposition to the wishes of his family, and takes her to reside in Italy. During the absence of the husband from home for a few days, the wife is lured on board of a yacht by a French duke, who is notorious for his profligacy, and is forcibly carried to Corsica and imprisoned in the castle of the abductor. The husband follows, and, with the assistance of a Corsican servant of the duke, he finds an opportunity to obtain access to his wife's place of confinement. While waiting for an opportunity to enter the castle, however, he meets the libertine in a lonely spot, and the two men engage in a death struggle, which results in the duke being hurled down a precipice. The husband then secures his wife and carries her on board of a felucca, but before reaching their home she dies of a broken heart, and the husband becomes insane.

Mr. Noel's blank verse cannot be considered good, whether judged by the standard of Milton or Tennyson, both of whom he has, perhaps unconsciously, imitated. It is full of violent inversions, and at times it is difficult to decipher the real meaning. The story, however, is well told, and some passages show a real power, which, however, is often obscured by that *dilettanti* style that Tennyson has done so much to introduce, and which, although admirable in its way in the hands of the master, is anything but pleasing when attempted by his imitators. "Beatrice" is a clever work by a gentleman of refinement and culture, but it will not take any very high rank among the poetry of the day.

—Of a much higher grade than the above is George Eliot's new poem, "How Lisa loved the King," which we have received from Turner Brothers & Co. The "Decameron" is an inexhaustible storehouse of subjects for the poets and dramatists, and these wonderful old Italian tales, like the classic fables of Greece, appear to be gifted with perennial youth, and to glow with a fresh grace and beauty under whatever shape they are revived. George Eliot has plucked one of Boccaccio's "white lilies," and she has reproduced one of the most graceful stories of the naughty but delightful old Italian in strong, harmonious, but delicate and tender verse, which gives it an additional charm. George Eliot is never a copyist, and her verse is as fine in fibre, and as emphatically her own, as is the eloquent prose which is, and always will be, a delight to those who appreciate the glorious capabilities of the English language. George Eliot follows Boccaccio literally in the telling of the story, and as a specimen of her treatment of the subject, we quote the following passage, descriptive of the interview between the King and Lisa:—

"The king avised: 'Twere dole to all of us,
The world should lose a maid so beauteous:
Let me now see her, since I am her liege lord.
Her spirits must wage war with death at my strong word.'
In such half-serious playfulness he wends,
With Lisa's father and two chosen friends,
Up to the chamber where she pillowed sits,
Watching the door that opening admits
A presence as much better than her dreams,
As happiness than any longing seems.
The king advanced, and, with a reverent kiss
Upon her hand, said, 'Lady, what is this?
You, whose sweet youth should others' solace be,
Pierce all our hearts, languishing piteously.
We pray you, for the love of us, be cheered,
Nor be too reckless of that life, endeared
To us who know your passing worthiness,
And count your blooming like as part of our life's bliss.'

"Those words, that touch upon her hand from him
Whom her soul worshipped, as far seraphim
Worship the distant glory, brought some shame
Quivering upon her cheek, yet thrilled her frame
With such deep joy she seemed in paradise.
In wondering gladness, and in dumb surprise,
That bliss could be so blissful. Then she spoke:
'Signor, I was too weak to bear the yoke,
The golden yoke, of thoughts too great for me:
That was the ground of my infirmity.
But now I pray your grace to have belief
That I shall soon be well; nor any more cause grief.'

"The king alone perceived the covert sense
Of all her words, which made one evidence,
With her pure voice and candid loveliness,
That he had lost much honor, honoring less
That message of her passionate distress.
He staid beside her for a little while,
With gentle looks and speech, until a smile
As placid as a ray of early morn
On opening flower-cups o'er her lips was borne.
When he had left her, and the tidings spread
Through all the town, how he had visited
The Tuscan trader's daughter, who was sick,
Men said it was a royal deed, and catholic.

"And Lisa? She no longer wished for death:
But as a poet, who sweet verses saith
Within his soul, and lays in music there,
Nor seeks another heaven, nor can bear
Disturbing pleasures, so was she content,
Breathing the life of grateful sentiment.
She thought no maid betrothed could be more blest;
For treasure must be valued by the test
Of highest excellence and rarity,
And her dear joy was best as best could be:
There seemed no other crown to her delight.
Now the high loved one saw her love aright.
Thus her soul thriving on that exquisite mood,
Spread like the May-time all its beauteous good
O'er the soft bloom of neck and arms and cheek,
And strengthened the sick body, once so weak,
Until she rose and walked, and, like a bird
With sweetly rippling throat, she made her spring joys heard."

As a paraphrase of Boccaccio this poem is, perhaps, not equal to the efforts in the same line of Keats, Longfellow or Swinburne, but it falls but little short of them, and it is a work that the lovers of poetry can afford to keep by them for repeated perusal.

—From D. Ashmead we have received "Count Robert of Paris," the twenty-fourth volume of the twenty-five cent edition of the Waverley novels; also, the fourth bound volume of the same series, containing "Heart of Mid Lothian," "Count Robert of Paris," "Fair Maid of Perth," and "Woodstock." The poetical works of Henry Kirke White, a poet but little known in these days, but who has written some things that well deserve to live, are given in a neat and attractive shape for the low price of fifty cents. "The Elements of Latin Grammar," by Professor Albert Harkness, of Brown University, is intended as an elementary manual in the study of Latin, and the author's design has been to promote a systematic arrangement of the great facts and laws of the Latin language, and to exhibit not only the grammatical forms, but also the vital principles which underlie, control, and explain them. The work appears to be well adapted for the purposes of an elementary text-book. "Tommy Try, and what he did in Science," by Charles Ottley Groom Napier, is a presentation of a great number of interesting facts in science and natural history in the form of a lively and amusing narrative. The work is handsomely illustrated, and it will prove both entertaining and instructive to young readers.

—From Porter & Coates we have received "Ethelyn's Mistake," by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes. This is an interesting story by a popular writer, who understands the art of weaving an interesting plot and securing the sympathies of her readers.

—The New York *Albion*, the recognized organ of British opinion in the United States, has recently passed into the hands of Mr. Kinahan Cornwallis, as proprietor and editor, and under its new management still maintains its high tone and excellence, both as a newspaper and literary journal. The very large English element of the population of this country look to the weekly visits of the *Albion* as to returns to the mother country, finding in its columns the gist of home news and gossip which loses none of its interest by the interposition of the ocean. Editorially the *Albion* is temperate and candid, and its opinion on any international subject is entitled to and receives great weight among our thinking classes. The *Albion* is published at No. 39 Park Row, New York city, at $6 per annum, with very liberal inducements for the formation of clubs.

National Orphans' Homestead.

AN APPEAL IN ITS BEHALF.

To the Ladies of Philadelphia:—The undersigned begs to announce that she has been appointed by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors to prosecute the raising of an auxiliary, contingent, and endowment fund for the National Orphans' Homestead at Gettysburg. Appeal is made to the loyal ladies of Philadelphia, as among the first and most constant, the most sympathetic and untiringly active, through all the years of the past perilous struggle. To these appeal is made, and to patriotic, Christian women generally, whom the soldier pronounced blessed, alike in the comfortless camp, upon the long march, in the lulling fury of the battle, in the cruel prison, and on the couch of death.

The appeal comes to you now from that soldier's poor, pitiful orphan child—more tender, more touching in its tones, with a pathos all its own. Heeding the appeal, humanity is made to smile through her tearful tenderness. Patriotism is made sure of aid in the onward march, or of meeting successfully the hour of further peril; while the all-saving Gospel will trust its holy mission to no keeping with greater confidence than to the patriot martyr's consecrated child.

A response to the appeal is asked at this time in an offering all can make, and no one particularly feel the offering, individually, of one dollar or upwards. This coming within the power of each to bestow, while carefully and inexpensively collected, will prove in the aggregate of untold benefit—will meet, indeed, to a large extent, contingent expenses, and tend to perfect the endowment fund of this most needed, most noble, and most faithfully directed charity.

Soldiers' orphans are now inmates at the Homestead from eleven States in the Union, while the institution has received aid from neither the National or State Governments, except its charter from Pennsylvania.

E. LATIMER, Directress, etc.
No. 2043 Chesnut street.
Philadelphia, May 24, 1869.

TRAGEDY.

A Madman Shoots his Family in their Couches —Hideous Spectacle in a Tenement House— The Motive for the Deed.

The New York *Sun* of yesterday prints the following:—

Early yesterday morning a terrible tragedy was enacted in the rear basement of No. 149 Stanton street, which will probably result in the death of Philip Kobel's wife and child. The rear basement which was inhabited by Kobel's family is a small room about twelve feet square under ground, and neither properly lighted nor ventilated. Behind the door, and against the wall, is a bedstead, which was never a place inviting repose, and now is covered with blood. By the side of the bed are two chairs, on which is made up a bed for a child, also a wretched couch, and also blood-stained. A bureau, a lounge, a stove, and two chairs, with a few other articles, complete the furniture of this abode of squalor, in which resided a man, woman, two boys, aged respectively 14 and 11, and a girl aged 6.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE TRAGEDY.

Philip Kobel slept on the lounge, and Catharine, his wife, and the two boys on the bed, the boys sleeping next to the wall, and the little girl, Mary Anne, better known as "Birdie," on the bed on the chairs. In this manner the family slept until after daybreak yesterday morning.

Shortly after 5 o'clock in the morning Philip rose from the lounge, and, taking a loaded double-barrelled pistol in his hand, first went to the girl's bed and discharged one of the barrels into her forehead, the bullet apparently lodging in the brain. The second barrel was discharged at the sleeping wife, the bullet striking the frontal bone and passing down the left cheek. The reports awoke the two boys, and the madman father pulled the trigger, aiming at them, but the barrels had both been emptied. The boys then sprang from the bed and rushed out in search of an officer. It is supposed that Kobel now reloaded his pistol and discharged the contents of both barrels into his left breast. He then fled into the yard at the rear of the premises and threw the pistol into the sink.

The boys soon arrived with Officer Bohle, of the Tenth Ward Police, and the mother and child were found living unconscious on the beds, and apparently dead. Taking a hurried view of the spectacle, the officer looked for the murderer, who had disappeared. Supposing him to be concealed in the hallway, Officer Bohle went there, and found tracks of blood leading to the street door.

THE MURDERER'S FLIGHT.

Evidently Kobel, from the yard, had observed the arrival of the officer, for while Bohle was in the room, which was but for a minute, the assassin dashed through the hallway into the street, and up Stanton street towards the Bowery, but he was overtaken by Bohle before reaching Norfolk street. By this time internal hemorrhage had so far weakened him that he could offer but a feeble resistance. The officer took him to the Eldridge Street Police Station, and there he said that he "expected and sought for no mercy, as he had intended to kill the whole family." It being clear that he was fast sinking, a carriage was procured. Kobel and the wife and child were then taken to Bellevue Hospital.

KOBEL'S STORY.

Kobel says that many years ago his wife seriously annoyed him by pawning everything she could lay her hands upon, and that her imprudence drove him to drink. He adds that his wife's passion for display led her to pawn everything in his house, even to his clothing. About six years ago the couple separated, according to Kobel, on account of his wife's infidelity. During their separation Mrs. Kobel is said to have lived with some other man. Kobel and wife lived apart about four years, and then resumed their marital relations, although quarrelling frequently, and sometimes fighting. The husband asserted and insisted that Birdie was not his child, and that Catherine had herself acknowledged as much. In fact, he seemed to have become a slave of both jealousy and drink. The two boys, he said, were allowed to run wild, the mother being unwilling that they should attend school. The police confirm this charge against the mother, and say that the boys associated with the worst of the Tenth ward loafers, and have long been in a fair way for the State Prison. Kobel attributes all his troubles to his wife, and looks upon the pawnshops as the first cause of all his misery.

MORE IRRITATION.

Another Subject for Goldwin Smith's Consideration.

Here is the Chicago *Times*, now, actually proposing that Chicago shall seize upon the capital of Japan! This is a very serious matter. The *Times* says:

"We of this continent, and particularly we of Chicago, should turn our attention westward. Our first objective point should be, not Salt Lake city, or San Francisco, but Jeddo, in distant Niphon. Here should we locate our advance, and throw up our outer works. Here should we establish the base from which to operate against Asia. Here, by stretching out one hand, could we grasp Pekin, while with the other we could possess ourselves of the treasures of the islands of the East Indies.

"Let Chicago seize upon Jeddo. By this movement, we would flank Russia in the Asiatic march, place ourselves in the rear of Europe, and possess ourselves of the future domain of that empire which 'westward takes its way.'"

Mr. Smith must see in this nothing less than an astute and deep-laid plan for the invasion of England. The British empire is to be attacked in the rear; a flank march from Chicago is to circumvent John Bull; here Englishmen may see the dreadful consequences of Mr. Sumner's speech, and of their refusal to pay our national debt. "Don't irritate the animals" ought to be written over the American continent. So furious is the rage of the Chicago people that, as will be seen in the extract from the *Times*, they propose not merely to seize the Japanese capital, but, as a last indignity, to change its name from Yedo to Jeddo.—*N. Y. Post.*

A Pertinent Question.

Will the writer who periodically exclaims to us, "What becomes of all the pins?" kindly inform us what becomes of all the expeditions to Cuba that have been fitting out within a fortnight? The New York *World* saw two thousand fighting filibustering Cubans dine at a hotel in New York, just before leaving, with muskets on their shoulders and streamers flying for Cuba, and had minute rumors of numerous expeditions, ships, guns, and men to the number of 10,000, 8000, or 14,000, or whatever number might finish up the story to best advantage, all on their way to Cuba weeks ago. Yet not a man of these has landed. The *World* is really lying under an obligation to know what became of all these men. If it had counted 10,000 men when there was only one man, that would have been exaggeration. But to count 10,000 men when there are none is a clear case of hallucination, which is a much graver moral offense.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Gaines Suit.

In New Orleans, on the 1st of June, Justice Wayne is to sit and to order the enforcement of the mandate of the Supreme Court affirming Mrs. Gaines' right to her immense and noted estate; a mandate which Judge Durell has unaccountably refused to obey, and the order to execute which being final, will, in the opinion of the lady's attorneys, result in such offers of liberal compromise by the defendants as the plaintiff will accept; it being, she says, merely her wish to have her rights recognized, and to overturn the millions of interest which have accrued from the general though illegal appropriation of her property. The Supreme Court, at its last sitting, directed Judge Wayne to enforce its decree, as he proposes to do in June, and the end of the *cause celebre* is probable.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LECTURE ON LIGHT, WITH BRILliant Experiments, before the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, at 8 o'clock. Tickets to all parts of the house, 50 cents. For sale at the Institute Building, No. 15 S. SEVENTH Street. Seats secured without extra charge. 5 22 2t

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 130 S. THIRD Street, May 16, 1869.

The stockholders of this Company are requested to present their certificates at this office at once, that the proper reduction of the par value, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature reducing the same, approved April 16, 1869, and accepted by the stockholders May 5, 1869, may be stamped thereon.

Books of subscription to the capital stock at its reduced valuation are now open at this office.

5 15 12t CHARLES S. TEAL, Treasurer.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE
WILL READ
AS YOU LIKE IT,"
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock.

Admission, One Dollar. Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, Two Dollars. The sale of tickets and reserved seats will commence at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at the door on the evening of the reading. The audience is requested to be seated ten minutes before 8 o'clock. 5 18 7t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May, 15, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of the Company. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

5 18 20t Treasurer.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,

2 16 Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.

To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 20, 1869.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 20 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

5 3 60t Treasurer.

NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All share upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Erection of a Temporary Church Edifice, corner of Twentieth and Montrose streets.

The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Rev. James Reilly, pastor of the Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo, be and he is hereby authorized to erect a temporary wooden church edifice on the corner of Twentieth and Montrose streets, for the use of the congregation during the erection of the church, corner of Twentieth and Christian streets; and all ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with the above be and they are hereby repealed, provided that the sum of twenty-five dollars be first paid to the City Treasurer to pay for the publication of this resolution; and provided further, that the permission hereby granted shall be revocable by the city of Philadelphia at its option, indicated by the passage of a resolution without notice.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

5 25 1t DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Tendering the Use of Independence Hall to Hon. Andrew G. Curtin.

Whereas, Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, the honored late chief magistrate of this Commonwealth, is about to absent himself from among us on a highly important diplomatic mission,

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Mayor of the city is hereby authorized and requested to tender to him the use of Independence Hall for the purpose of receiving the farewell of our citizens, at such time as may be convenient to him.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 25 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Relative to City Warrants.

Whereas, It is reported that a number of police warrants have been forged and have been put upon the market, therefore

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Committee on Cash Accounts be and they are hereby directed to investigate the subject and report the same to Councils.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
5 25 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27t

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2 1y Second floor, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD St.

SOFA BED.

HOVER'S PATENT
COMBINATION SOFA BED

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
1 26 tuths6m No 0 South SECOND Street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27frp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

DYEING AND PRINTING.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND,

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street, and 752 BROADWAY, New York.

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CHAUCER'S ENGLAND.

The following review of a work with the above title, recently published in London, is from the *Spectator*:

This is a masterly book on a great subject, and we feel confident that those who are the most familiar with Chaucer will the most heartily assent to our estimate of Matthew Browne's attractive pages. As was intimated in a recent issue of this journal, "Matthew Browne" is only a name assumed by our author, so that in fact the present work, like various other of the same writer's contributions to our literature, is as good as anonymous. For our own parts, we will not be forward to remove the disguise, and, indeed, in very many cases we should as a rule prefer the anonymous to the onomatous mode of addressing the public. If a publicist makes a personal attack on a contemporary, or if he has special personal experience which peculiarly fits him to speak with authority on a given subject, we should hold the anonymous utterance to be, in the one case, to say the least, perilously fraught with temptations to reckless assertion, and in the other to imply some latent disregard for the intrinsic claims of a momentous question. The present reviewer has long been of opinion that when the theme which a writer discusses belongs to the region of pure art, or speculative criticism, he is more likely to be disengaged from all merely personal considerations, more likely to be dominated by his subject and lose himself in it by withholding his name. The anonymous author is at liberty to refer continually to an ideal standard—to what is strictly *impersonal*—and then, as in the well-known instances of the "Natural History of Enthusiasm" and "Ecce Homo," he may have the special gratification of witnessing the impression which his speculations by themselves create upon the public mind, unalloyed by any suspicion that his readers are influenced either by prejudice against himself or prepossession in his favor. To be heard without being seen, to be but a *voice* crying in the wilderness, is doubtless very fascinating to a certain type of mind; and so long as this able critic chooses to retain his pseudonym, and watch the reception given to his essayings without throwing his own shadow on the page, by all means let him indulge his humor. But while Mr. Browne veils his personality proper from his readers, the hidden man of him is of very sufficient and substantial quality. He has been most happy in the selection of Chaucer for his subject, and we cannot but think that the poet himself has found in Mr. Browne his most genial, sympathizing, and intelligent expositor. We are not speaking at random. We have at hand rather considerable means for enabling us to form a just judgment of the respective merits of those who have labored heartily in the Chaucerian field. Speght, the laudatory but quite uncritical Urry, the scholarly Tyrwhitt, the fanciful though always forceful Godwin, Sir Harris Nicolas, the late Robert Bell, John Saunders, a certain *North British* reviewer, and the uniformly accurate Thomas Wright, have all deserved well at the hands of the lovers of Chaucer by their respective editions or investigations; and to all of them (with the exception, probably, of the *North British* reviewer), Mr. Browne would be the first to acknowledge his obligations. But whatever he has read—and he has read immensely on this special subject—he has made so entirely his own that his work is entitled to the merit of being entirely original. We made ourselves students of Chaucer, and to our own thinking at least graduated in the genuine old English gentleman's writings years ago; but we feel ourselves only the more indebted to Mr. Browne for his racy and suggestive volumes. His book lives in every page. There is not a dull or common-place sentence to be found in "Chaucer's England;" and sometimes, in a foot-note, our author throws out a hint which indicates at once a very comprehensive survey of human interests and fine moral discrimination. Let us take the following as an illustrative example. Mr. Browne, in his chapter entitled "Town and Country," gives us not a little picturesque and historically valuable information. He riots, we might say, in his familiarity with his old English life and modes of feeling, while he presents to us, in contrast with the modern Wordsworthian habit of subterfusing into the aspects of nature a divine significance, the old domesticated sense of relation to the outer world which characterized our ancestors five centuries ago. After quoting a charming passage from the tale of the Doctor of Physic on "Nature" as God's "Vicar-General," who was ordained by the "former principal" to form and paint all earthly creatures according to her list, our author says, "A mind trained in the modern school . . . . . may possibly read into what Chaucer here writes a meaning or a suggestion which Chaucer himself had not." And then he adds, in a foot-note:—

"The practice is far too common in criticism of all kinds, including criticism of the Bible. I wish those who indulge in it would think, among other things, of the harm they do themselves, since every act of insincerity tends permanently to cloud the mind. The error I am condemning is often defended on the ground that the prophet and the poet are the subjects of an inspiration, and do not always know the whole meaning of their own words. And this is true, but it is not an excuse which fits the case. The question, what do certain words *covert* is quite distinct from the question, what did the writer of them mean?"

A paragraph like this supplies a strong temptation to write a lay sermon on the ethics of interpretation, but we must resist it, and pass on to other matters more specially pertinent to Chaucer.

Mr. Browne's book consists, in form, of a series of essays, which touch upon almost every phase of English life in the great epoch during which Chaucer lived and sang. The essays themselves are eighteen in number, and have, each of them, a title which, without being sensational, is frequently quaint, and always whets the curiosity. First of all and naturally comes "The Poet of thr Canterbury Tales," then "The Story of the Pilgrims," followed by such companions as "The Gay Science," "Merry England," "Motley," "Mediæval Nuditanism," "Food, House, Dress, and Minor Morals," "Familiarities of Faith," "Wonder, Knowledge, Belief, and Criticism," and "Under Shadow the Church." We may further mention that to each essay is prefixed a pictorial illustration, which at once adds to the outer attractions of the book, and also furnishes, so to speak, the text on which Mr. Browne discourses, and always with equal versatility, gracefulness, insight, and self-possession.

Geoffrey Chaucer, take him for all in all, was our first modern English gentleman. He is English to his heart's core. The city of London, in which, as he tells us, if "The Testament of Love" be his, he was "forth growen," was to him most dear and sweet; and readers who did not know the fact before, will learn from Mr. Matthew Browne how applicable to London the epithet "sweet" was in Chaucer's time:—London, with its fragrant hayfields, its strawberry gardens, its shining "saffron hills," its luxuriant vineyards, its broad, fair river, its delectable wells, its motley crowds of warrior, priest, friar, lawyer, country gentleman, shopman, ploughman, cook, 'prentice boy, with pale-faced nuns, aldermen's wives, and buxom widows, like "the good wyfe of Bathe," all in varied and characteristic attire. Endlessly dear to him was our English tongue. He chose it as the instrument of his own masterful utterances both in prose and verse, and over and over we find him giving expression to his affection for the Saxon vernacular. In nothing is his prophetic and truly patriotic character more conspicuous than in his attachment to the English language. What Luther did for the Germans by his translation of the Bible, Chaucer, in conjunction with his great contemporary, Wycliffe, achieved for our mother language. A Norman by descent, he is wholly Saxon in all his sympathies, and by the might of his genius he made our common speech ready for his great successor, and our greatest writer, Shakespeare, found the instrument of British language ready for use. The great merit of Chaucer is that he so largely fashioned it, and made it meet for song. No doubt, we had endless English verses before Chaucer; but he gave us, in the deepest sense of the phrase, English poetry. We owe to him our lambic heroic measure, and measures of various kinds besides he employs with wonderful ease. To give a single example of the thorough *modernness* of Chaucer's way of treating things, let us quote a charming passage of his prose. It occurs in the opening paragraph of his treatise on the "Astrolabye," which he wrote in his sixty-third year, A. D. 1391, for the special edification of one of his children:—

"Lytel Louys, my sonne, I perceve well by certene evydences thyne abylyte to lerne Scyences, touching nombres and proportions, and also well consydere I thy besye prayer in especial to lerne the tretyse of the Astrolabye [a mathematical instrument, says Urry, for ascertaining the height of the sun and stars]. This treatyse, dyvided in five parts, wil I shewe the wonder-light rules and naked wordis *in Englishe*, for Latine ne canst thou nat yet, but smal, my lytel sonne."

It was not only the speech of Englishmen, as we have implied, that was dear to Chaucer. He "took all England up." But he did this in a quiet poet's way. He lived in a time of what we may call world-shaking events—a time of great battles, wide wasting epidemics, of phenomena, in a word, so startling, that Wycliffe drew from them the augury that the last phials were being poured out on the Church and the earth. None of these things, however, touched with fearful foreboding the heart and brain of Chaucer. He fought in the French wars—he was, indeed, made a prisoner by the French. He knew how the terrible desolations of the Black Death, among other results, introduced into the ranks of the clergy a crowd of ignorant and wholly unworthy men. He knew all about Wat the Tiler from Deptford and the Scotch wars too. He was perfectly familiar with the scandal of the rival Infallibilities, who kept thundering everlasting damnation against each other and their respective followings; and he must have heard that at Avignon, in the terrible words of Petrarch, Christ was sold for lust and gold. Clearly a mere theologian must have fancied that the end literally of all things was at hand. But Chaucer was a genial and healthful poet. He continued young in his own heart. He felt that England was young. Was not her language growing under his own hands? Was not England's vitality pregnant with still larger results than had yet been witnessed in her brief history? Was Providence about to slay the mother and her unborn infant? Were not all things (as he tells us in the great poem the "Knight's Tale") linked by a chain of love around the throne of Jove; and was this England, in its present seething condition, to be the lame and impotent conclusion of a great world-drama? Why, was not the "Alchemist Canon," while laboring in the fires in search for the philosopher's stone, a mediator of some grand secrets of which the world was yet to be heir? Would not the "poor person of a toune" be the herald of a day in which the Christianity of Christ would be revealed to Englishmen disassociated from all pagan rites and dogmatism? Did not the heterogeneous gathering of pilgrims on the road to Canterbury prophesy a day for England when all men should be equal in the presence of England's law, because all were really embraced in that "Gospel of our suete Lorde Jesu Christe" which England had adopted as her common faith? Chaucer unmistakably thought so, and accordingly he did two things. He gave the *classical* past to his contemporaries, and in full assurance of faith that a great future lay in store for his country, he sate down and painted his own age for the delight and instruction of posterity. There is not a feature of the English landscape, scarcely a specimen of English natural history, or a characteristic habit of English manners which he has not photographed, and so made an everlasting possession to his countrymen. Thus it was that while Wycliffe was announcing the world's immediate doom, Chaucer was busy in telling to later generations what Englishmen thought and did, how they prayed, fasted, feasted, went on pilgrimage, loved, fought, and died in his own day.

English out and out as we have said he is, the many-sidedness of Chaucer claims special note. All classes of Englishmen meet together in his pilgrims. The ploughman is there with his image of "Christopher" on his breast; and here we must note that in this feature Chaucer showed himself fully alive to the profound influence of the popular legends of his day. Three figures were eminently prominent in the consciousness of the middle ages—"Faust," the "Wandering Jew," and "Christopher;" and in signalizing the ploughman as carrying the image of St. Christopher, Chaucer only proclaimed how truly he divined the latent characteristic of all-enduring national life; that is, the willingness of the strong to support the weak. But side by side with the ploughman, are the knight, the squire, the lawyer, the doctor, the friar, the merchant, the cook, and the miller. England is to Chaucer a sacred unity, and his prophetic function will have had the crown put upon it when all men in England shall recognize not merely the worth of the Saxon priest Becket, who fought against the Normans, but shall confess Jesus Christ, the elder brother of all humanity, to be the Divine One at whose shrine in the holy of holies in the human heart all knees must bow.

Chaucer's plan of a pilgrimage to Canterbury was not carried out. At the Tabard Inn in Southwark 31 pilgrims in all assembled on the great night which he has made immortal, and, according to the programme of Harry Bailey, the landlord, each pilgrim was to tell two stories on the road to Canterbury and two on returning. We should thus have had altogether 124 different tales, but our poet has not completed his original scheme. Indeed, in a prosaic mood, we wonder how even one story could ever have been listened to by a company on horseback. Evidently, Chaucer felt the dramatic elements of the pilgrimage, but did not care to work them out. He indulges in a kind of illusion at starting, to half impose on his readers, and then, while occasionally keeping up the original conception, he is contented, in the main, to let each story make it own impression, heedless of its consistency with his promised intention. Altogether his poems, and specially his "Canterbury Tales," rank, as we must think, next to Shakespeare and Milton, highest in our poetical literature. Their range, their familiarity with all subjects, secular, philosophic and divine; their childlike delight in nature, their sweetness, their pathos, their humor, their lifelike portraitures of men and women, their individuality, which makes the poet so personally dear to us all, constitute the writings of Chaucer a treasure quite unique in our literature. He sees, and says all that he sees. The theology of the predestinarian divine Bradwardine, the philosophic utterances of Cicero, Aristotle and Boethius, whom he translated, are all at his finger-ends. He has preserved as in amber the common proverbs of his day, such as "All is not gold that glitters," "Burnt bairns dread the fire," "Murder will out," "Make a virtue of necessity," and numberless others. Doubtless, as Mr. Browne affirms, he is truly "nuditarian," but he never gloats over evil. He shows his age such as it was—the worst of it as represented by such unmitigated blackguards as the Summoner, or *Sompnour*, and the best of it as imaged by Griselda, Constance, the Frankleyn, the Ploughman, and his brother the Poor Parson, and if he is at times a coarse moralist, he is always, as Wordsworth said, a great one.

He combined in himself no end of attributes. He was royal page, soldier, custom-house officer, commissioner to foreign parts, member of Parliament, and poet, all in one. His genius was, like Walter Scott's, only equalled by his common sense; and after repeated studies of his life, we feel, with Coleridge, that the most superficial words ever uttered about poets were those of Horace, in which he speaks of them as an "irritable race." Poetasters, or small politicians, who have narrow vision and no faith in the gradual development of all that is good, are irritable. But the true poet, filled with the light of heaven, sees the good within the evil, and thus can calmly wait for its advent. Of this calibre were Shakespeare, and Spenser, and Chaucer.

We must leave much unsaid, but must not leave unuttered how much of purest enjoyment this entirely delightful book of Matthew Browne has afforded us. Mr. Browne is so tangential, so "viewy," so skylarking in his occasional tendencies, that we must congratulate him on the method, wisdom, and Chaucerian wit of this book. He makes, no doubt, a serious onslaught on Dante, but it is not so damnatory as was that of Savage Lander.

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PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.

C. H. EVANS,

3 4thstu] N. W. Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT.

PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

EDWARD BROWN,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

3 13 stuth3m No. 311 WALNUT Street.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as no mould candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.

Principal Depot—No. 1324 WALNUT Street.

Branch Store—No. 1039 SPRING GARDEN Street.

5 11 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 25, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and	9:30 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	7:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:15, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittsten, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 5:25, and 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:00 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenu WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M., Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:30 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:25 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6¼, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St.

Sale at No. 702 S. Seventeenth street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PAINTINGS, ETC.,

On Wednesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 702 S. Seventeenth street, corner of Shippen street, will be sold the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets, nearly new; walnut parlor furni

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Forty-fifth Anniversary of the American Sunday School Union—The Operations During the Past Year.

This evening, at the Academy of Music, the American Sunday School Union, whose headquarters are situated in this city, will celebrate the forty-fifth anniversary of its establishment. The exercises will commence with the chanting of the 121st Psalm; then will come in order the reading of a passage from the Scriptures, a prayer, the opening address by the Chairman, N. Kingsbury, Esq.; an address by the Rev. N. H. Schenck, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; an address by the Rev. M. M. G. Dana, of Norwich, Conn.; and an address by the Rev. Frank L. Robbins, of this city. Between the addresses original hymns will be sung by a choir of six hundred young ladies, under the leadership of Col. D. W. C. Moore.

The annual report of the society will also be presented, and from an advance copy of it we make several interesting extracts.

Three members of the board have been removed by death during the past year.

Mr. John H. Sprague, of New York, was suddenly smitten down in the first week of July. A year before he was elected manager for three years. He was an earnest, generous, and intelligent friend; and much was hoped from his judicious counsels and energetic co-operation, especially in that very important sphere of the society's operations, the great city whence so large a part of its financial support is derived.

Mr. George W. Fahnestock perished in the collision of the steamers America and United States, on the Ohio, in December. He had served since 1863, and had greatly endeared himself to his associates in the Board by his lively interest in the institution, and by his uniform courtesy.

Mr. James B. Longacre, who died January 1, 1869, in his seventy-fifth year, had been a manager of the society since its organization, May 25, 1824; a Vice-President since May 17, 1847; and a member of the Committee of Publication since May, 1824, the date of its formation. The board recognize the great value of his long-continued services, and express their admiration of his judgment, temper, modesty, courtesy, charity, firmness, and perseverance, and their profound condolence with his family. At the same time they cannot forbear thanksgiving that three others of the original managers, Messrs. John M. Atwood, Joseph H. Dulles, and Abraham Martin, are still spared to the society.

During the year 1868 the society issued of new books, original and republications, 29; of new editions of books, copies of verses, etc., 14.

The increasing demand for their publications affords a pleasing evidence of the continuance of that confidence which it is their assiduous endeavor to deserve. Attention having been frequently called to the need of a new set of question books, the committee determined to issue an explanatory series. Volume 1, on the "Harmony of the Gospels," is now ready for distribution.

The operations of the Missionary Department are detailed as follows:—

Receipts, collections, donation, etc.	$93,875 88
Books and other requisites given to Sunday-schools	12,988 58
Amounts expended by auxiliary societies	5,730 31

The Board have employed during the year seventy-four missionaries in twenty-three States, whose aggregate term of service has been fifty-eight and a half years. They report the following results of labor:—

New schools organized	1,393
" " having teachers	8,465
" " " scholars	59,429
Schools visited and aided	5,573
" having teachers	50,468
" " scholars	376,130
Families visited religiously	25,449
Bibles and Testaments distributed	13,176
Miles travelled	260,719
Sermons and addresses delivered	7,492

The board acknowledge their obligations to the American Bible Society for their generous grant of 3000 Bibles and 15,000 Testaments. A similar acknowledgment is also due for the grant of last year. The board also tender their thanks to those railroad managers who have generously remitted, wholly or in part, the fares of their missionaries travelling in the service of the society; also, to such conductors of the press as have given the aid of their columns to the work.

The following are the reports of the work of the society in certain fields of labor:—

In Pennsylvania only four missionaries have been employed during the year, who report 400 schools organized, visited, and aided, containing 3144 teachers and 20,175 scholars. There are over 1,000,000 children in the Keystone State between 5 and 20 years of age, of whom over 600,000 are supposed to be outside of Sunday School influence. Fifty missionaries are needed in this State, and ample work could be found for one hundred. This society needs to be greatly strengthened here, in its heart and home.

In New Jersey Rev. J. K. F. Stites has continued his labors in the destitute region, known as "The Pines," organizing 23 new schools having over 1200 children, many of whom have been hopefully converted.

Mr. M. M. Merrell, the Superintendent of Missions in New York, reports 41 new schools organized in his field, having 270 teachers and 1583 scholars; 352 schools aided and visited, leaving 4620 teachers and 34,332 scholars.

In the New England Department, Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull has been a representative of the Union for ten years; and for three and a half years missionary, secretary, and superintendent. He reports his work and that of his assistants as resulting in 34 new schools organized, with 180 teachers and 1033 scholars; 354 schools aided, with 4228 teachers and 29,395 scholars; miles travelled, 38,864; families visited, 1922; addresses, 584.

In Ohio and Indiana, Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Superintendent of Missions, has completed his thirty-second year of labor for the society. During the year he has preached 96 sermons, delivered 128 Sunday School addresses, written 447 letters, and travelled 18,000 miles.

Rev. E. W. Rice, Superintendent in Wisconsin and Minnesota, reports that during the year 109 new Sunday-schools have been organized, with 650 teachers and 3999 scholars; 351 visited and aided, having 2967 teachers and 21,252 scholars; donations to Sunday-school, $704 45; families visited, 1457; Bibles and Testaments distributed, 593; miles travelled, 15,978; conversions reported, 365. The population is largely foreign, and their children greatly need English and evangelical education.

A. W. Corey, Esq., Superintendent of the Valley of the Mississippi, including Illinois, Kansas, and Nebraska, where are 20 missionaries, whose various terms amount to 12 years of labor, reports 1393 Sunday Schools organized, visited, and aided during the year, containing 9227 teachers and 76,374 scholars, of which 244 are new schools, having 1523 teachers and 10,649 scholars; books and papers distributed $5916·20, of which $1415·15 are grants, besides 2084 Scriptures. They travelled 54,712 miles, visited 6529 families, collected $5663·61; their salaries and expenses have been $10,823·36. Summing up 40 years of labor on his field, he says, "Four-fifths of all the Sunday Schools planted in the Valley of the Mississippi have been established by the Missionaries of the American Sunday-School Union. In 23 years—during which he has had superintendence—they have reported 23,650 Sunday-schools organized, visited and aided, having 172,126 teachers and 1,215,369 scholars. They have distributed, in books, etc., $202,578·35, of which $55,021·92 are grants, besides thousands of Scriptures."

Rev. W. P. Paxson, superintendent, reports continued successes in Missouri and Arkansas, where a small corps of missionaries have organized 231 new schools, with 1754 teachers and 12,570 scholars; aided 442 schools having 4156 teachers and 34,391 scholars; visited 1107 families, distributed 1514 Scriptures, delivered 764 sermons and addresses, and travelled 25,862 miles. In the last three years, in Missouri alone, a small force of missionaries has planted 644 schools, with 4168 teachers and 29,686 scholars; visited and aided 920 schools, with 6605 teachers and 18,913 scholars; donated $3733·82 in publications and 2355 Scriptures. And still there are 376,000 children and youth in Missouri out of Sunday Schools. In Arkansas the condition is worse; although our missionary organized 91 new schools there last year, of which a large part are among freedmen.

Rev. John McCullagh, Superintendent of the Southern District, comprising eleven States, reports only sixteen missionaries at work where there should be hundreds. One missionary in Georgia organized 41 new schools in six months, with 364 teachers and 3720 scholars; visited and aided 40 schools, with 354 teachers and 3320 scholars; visited 132 families, and distributed 977 Scriptures. One missionary reports over 300 hopeful conversions in his schools. The work among the freedmen is very great and interesting, and also among the whites.

In California the work has been commenced under the superintendence of Mr. W. F. Peters, who reports results for two years, thus: New schools organized 45, having 317 teachers and 1725 scholars; schools aided 134, having 1425 teachers and 8204 scholars; Scriptures distributed, 648; publications, $4189·66; families visited, 336; addresses, 275.

With reference to the foreign work of the society, the report states:—"There is a vast foreign work which has been adopted by the society during the year, under the care and oversight of Albert Woodruff, Esq., one of our Vice-Presidents, in Central and South America, and on the continent of Europe. He reports that the few thousand dollars that have been expended there have demonstrated the adaptation of this work to these countries as a cheap and most efficient method of evangelization. In Germany alone, and chiefly through the agency of one Sunday-School missionary, more than 100 large schools have been organized in five years, having 1400 teachers and 17,000 scholars. The same agency has established thirty or forty schools in Switzerland; while France and Italy show blessed results, and Spain opens a most inviting field; and Mexico, and Central and South America, generally, are accessible."

CANINE GRIEFS.

Sirius in the Ascendant—A Sad Day for the Unmuzzled Curs—The Catchers Hold a Carnival—Their First Raid on the Ignoble Tribe of Dogs.

Though "'tis sweet to hear the watch dog's honest bark," if that bark comes not through a muzzled mouth 'twere sweeter far, or at least more discreet on the dog's part, to hold his peace. Had Brutus lived in our day, the noble Roman would have spared Cassius an insult rather than have declared himself ready to "be a dog and bay the moon," with reasonable prospects of being chased and lassoed by little niggers, and clubbed to death in the pound within an hour after his first salute to Luna.

Large dogs of dignified deportment may no longer venture on their promenades as of yore, and even frisky little poodles, pets of the boudoir, must submit to the buckling up of their noses. Calves that of yore have walked tremblingly may now step boldly forth, and feet erstwhile harmless may, without danger, administer the kick *fationdi* on the tooth-tied cur. As every dog, so has every community of dogs its day. Dogs of ill-repute need no longer go unclubbed of justice. As for the past two months all the horrors of hydrophobia have been before every man's eyes, so now the terrible retribution of "measure for measure" is being meted out, and "Death to Dogs" is the watchword and war-cry. Yesterday the crusade was inaugurated. Even before day had dawned the dusky brigade of dog-catchers, lasso in hand, were up and wending their way to the diminutive citadel *pelept* the "New Pound," aptly built under the shadow of the walls of the penitentiary. Arrived there, they sat down to rest and prepare themselves for the duties of the day.

THE DOG MARSHAL AND HIS DEPUTIES.

The dusky crew had been well chosen, Joseph Henry Brown, *Chef de Brigade*, P. D. C., and his half dozen subordinates, are men as well fitted for their berths as Grant for the Presidency or Horace Greeley for agriculture. They are men of dogs—doggy, and snuff their distant prey as the dogs of war scent the battle from afar. An hour's rest, and they robe themselves in their oldest garments, divest themselves of shoes and socks, and await the orders of their chief.

THE HORSE AND HEARSE.

An old black horse, looking pretty much as though he had reached the climax of life, and might possibly, in case of accident to the cart, become a prey to his canine cargo, is led out, the harness thrown on his back, and placed in the shafts of the dog-cart. The vehicle in which unlucky dogs take their ride to death is in itself a study, and our reporter peered through the bars, and in his reverie almost fancied that he could see phantom eyes gazing piteously out—spirits of dogs of the past still hovering about as though, when the time came, to warn their prototypes in the flesh of their impending danger. In this same cart have been piled, in democratic promiscuousness, the curly little pup caught in his first escapade, and the growling, snapping brutes known and feared "about the corners." How like a penitentiary! but the whip cracks and off goes the cart, the chasers, each accompanied by a policeman, scattering on either side. The route is to be a long one, and they intend to get over ground quickly. Twenty-third street is first entered and the surrounding blocks scoured. It is early in the morning, 6 o'clock, and few people are stirring, but young America, with his keen sense of excitement, has read his newspaper and is in no readiness. The few lads on the street raise a shout, and the hunt has fairly commenced.

THE FIRST DOG.

A couple of blocks down Twenty-third street one of the chasers started on a dead-run after a dog in the distance. Notwithstanding the reprimand of the chief, the chase is continued, when just as dog No. 1 escapes, by scampering up an alley, an overbold cur, dog No. 2, came prowling out, and was there and then noosed, choked into weakness, taken up by the scruff of his neck, carried across the street, and chucked violently into the cart; the first victim of the season. In vain he yelled and struggled. Though he made ocular appeals which might have softened any heart, even that of a P. D. C., there was no mercy shown. The gate was shut, and the cart again travelled onwards in search of dogs.

MISERY LOVES COMPANY.

But the occupant of the vehicle was not doomed to solitary confinement. At another block another skirmisher came in with his contribution, and another dog was cast into the caravan. The two brutes eyed each other for a moment, "as doubting to return or fly," and finding they could do neither, both sat down to stare each other out of countenance; but each reading in the other's face his lamentable condition, they seemed to hold amicable and consolatory converse. As a bystander remarked, there was "a heap of philosophy in them two dorgs," and if they really seemed to sympathize; and, indeed, it would have taken no great degree of fancy to have imagined this one regretting not having read the paper, or the other pleading entire ignorance of the law.

FILLING UP.

The urchins hurrah, and the route is again taken up. Before Shippen street is reached half a dozen other cars have been snared and secured. But Shippen street is a little hunting ground, and dogs are just shaking themselves and making ready for the morning meal, and so into Shippen street they turn. Suddenly the young ragamuffins about the cart dash off down the street and a couple of policemen after them. "That's my dorg, an' he was muzzled." "He ain't got no muzzle on now." "Well, that's my dorg, an' I'll have 'im." A brawny Irishman and a deputy catcher are contesting the right to a yellow quadruped, and as words grow hot a policeman intervenes. The noose is on doggy's neck, possession is nine points of the law, our Hibernian friend hasn't a dollar, and into the cart goes the canine; his disconsolate owner looks after him and sighs in despair, "Well, 'e wus a 'ansom purp."

Twelfth street to the Prison was travelled over with no adventure, save the picking up of a few worthless brutes. Rounding the Prison, the cavalcade enters Smoky Hollow, and at once is heard a terrific yelling, blaspheming, barking, and roaring. We run to the scene: a shaggy dog, weighing probably a hundred pounds, is half-noosed and half-held by a deputy. A woman half-clad demands his immediate release. Dog bites, darkey curses, woman screams, boys yell, and policemen shove everybody about. The darkey won't let go, nor will the dog come along. The dog has seen better days, and the pride of former times urges him to do something desperate, rather than be penned in with the dozen in the cart; he therefore tries to seize the deputy by the shins, and the woman hisses him on; but the spirit of Jezebel takes possession of the negro, and he draws the cord tighter and tighter, until the refractory brute is fit to handle, when he is unceremoniously introduced to the cage. The law has proved triumphant, and other dogs open to conviction by illustration, seeing their champion fall, skedaddle away to safe retreats.

The brigade, after this wearisome job, take a short rest and an inventory of stock, and find that they have made a very successful venture, numerically considered. Then they redeployed, and again prepared for action. The first canine objective was

AN ACTIVE DOG.

He would not be caught, at least not easily. The particular catcher who was after him called for reinforcements, and two other catchers came to his aid. The active dog was now flanked on either side, and advanced upon from the front and centre. It will be understood that the dog was falling back in good order. Every time the rope was thrown by one or the other of the three advancing catchers—each of whom was supplied with a lasso—it just missed the animal by, it seemed, but the fraction of an inch.

In this manner the advance on the part of the dog catchers, and the retreat on the part of the dog, was conducted, until the latter reached evidently his master's abode or domicile. There he growled a loud defiance, and mounted the front steps. But, alas! for him, he could fall back no more, he could no more exhibit his agility, utilize his extraordinary activity to save his neck, and neither his growl nor the threatening aspect of his teeth saved him; the three of the brigade closed in; three lassos were seen unrolling; in an instant two nooses were around the active dog's neck, and he was hastily dragged down the steps. At this instant a man came to the door, attracted there by the noise. He inquired the reason why his faithful "Tray" was thus treated, and was told. He then paid a dollar, and "Tray" was released and taken into the house a weaker and a wiser dog, with his temper rather ruffled.

Again the march is taken up, and South street, that Elysium of nomadic dogs, investigated. Ever and anon a cringing brute gathers his tail behind him, and flies across the street, but he has been unearthed, and, as a negro expresses it, "the people takes an interest in catching 'em," and they too are secured and caged. South street and Callowhill, Front, Brown, New Market, Poplar, Tenth and Parrish streets, and Ridge road are visited, and the way made back to the pound, but the work is not done yet, for at the very gate of the pound a deputy turns back and gives the signal for more "noble game." A dog, with a touch of the bloodhound in him, has been spied, and, turning tail, is about to run, but the catchers have had the experience of nearly forty captures, and in every direction he is confronted by a negro and slip-noose. An insidious catcher advances and coaxes him, the noose is on his neck, and "one more unfortunate has gone to his death."

Just as the cart drives up to the pound door another deputy comes in grinning with satisfaction and towing a black mongrel. The day's work is done.

AT THE POUND.

The little shanty of three rooms is unlocked, the window through which the dogs are thrown from the cart let down, and the transfer of cargo takes place. The chief jumps into the open door of the wagon and takes each little dog, first and at last with many a growl; the half bred hoodhound and shaggy dog of Smoky Hollow are led forth and pitched in turn into the room. The pound is composed of three rooms. The first in which the fresh cargoes are placed, the second, opening from it, in which they are transferred after being one day in the pound, and the third in which all forty-eight-hour-old-in-the-pound dogs are slaughtered.

In the first room there are now thirty-one dogs, and not one worth a dollar. The chief and his deputies gaze through the bars with grim satisfaction at the array before them. Such scenes George Morland alone could paint. Five little dogs seated themselves in the water-trough as though desirous of anticipating their fate by suicide. A little pet, with dirty white fur, poked his nose through the bars and whined, but the majority sat on their haunches and looked as foolish as dogs could possibly look. In the second room sit the police and the negroes, counting over the work of the morning, and evidently well satisfied with their success.

THE COURT OF DOGS.

This is the "Court of Dogs"—the well-trained dog of noble blood and noble bearing, a lineal descendant of noble stock, with proud and illustrious pedigree, closely *vis-a-vis* with the ill-mannered cur; the tender, weak-eyed poodle, the pet of some delicately humane lady, and the vagrant dog, who perhaps never had a home or a master, mutually exchanging blinks in stoical silence under the depressing influence of their situation. And other dogs are there, of widely varying sizes, colors, and degrees of physical development. It is said "Every dog has his day;" it is evident that many of these dogs have not many more days to see, if hours. As irrevocable as were the laws of the Medes and Persians, so are the pound laws, and when a dog is once within its confines, and is not ransomed within the time specified by the statute, he dies.

A NEW SEA-SIDE HOTEL.

The New Excursion House at Atlantic City.

The great want that has been felt at Atlantic City ever since it has been a resort for those who delight in making a day's excursion to the sea-side, has at last been supplied in the shape of a mammoth hotel, sufficient to accommodate 1500 guests. It is located between Pacific avenue and the ocean, about a half dozen blocks below the Surf House. It has a front on the beach of 180 feet, and is 200 feet in depth. It is three stories in height, and is divided into various compartments in a manner which is best suited to the wants of the guests. Around the building, at the first and second stories, have been erected substantial piazzas, from which the visitors have a magnificent view of the ocean and the more thickly built up portions of the city. The lower floor is divided by an immense hall running the entire length of the building. On the left, as you enter the house, is a fine bowling saloon, where six ten-pin alleys have been constructed. On the right is the bar-room, which will be very tastefully fitted up. To the rear of this is the dining-room, and a mammoth affair it is. It is 70 feet wide by 128 feet deep, with a distance of twenty feet from the floor to the ceiling. It will in the interim between meals be devoted to the purposes of a bar-room, and as it will accommodate about 1500 people seated, it will prove to be one of the great features of the structure. Here the excursionists will be protected from the rays of the sun during the heated portion of the day. At night the room can be used for the purpose of hops. Still to the rear is the kitchen, which is one of the kind, in size and comfort, that we have heard our mothers speak of. It is large and airy, and is replete with every modern convenience. It is adapted to cook for the above number of people, and its internal arrangements are as complete as any of the principal hotels in the country. A great feature of this part of the building is that, on entering the dining-room, you do not smell the, to nearly everybody, disagreeable odors of cooking victuals, as that room and the kitchen are separated by a large hall. Back of the kitchen is a neatly constructed building to be used as a laundry. Like everything else, it is complete. On the opposite side of the main entrance are the wash-rooms, which are mammoth in size and furnished in fine style. The second floor is divided into the parlors, billiard-room, a private dining-room, and several committee rooms, while on the third floor are fourteen large and well-ventilated bed-chambers. The building is to be lighted throughout with gas, which will be manufactured on the spot, and the machinery for that purpose is now in the course of erection. The track of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company runs right to the building, so that from the train you jump into the hotel, instead of having to walk some distance, as is generally the case at watering places, under a broiling sun. Some eighty odd bath-houses have been erected for the express use of excursionists, and are arranged with every convenience for ladies and gentlemen. The entire affair cost $50,000. June 15 has been named as the opening day, when everything will be in complete order to receive guests. Mr. S. C. Konigmacher, a man who has been raised in a first-class hotel, will assume charge of the institution, so that no one need have any hesitation in visiting the establishment. Carncross & Dixey's brass band and orchestra have been engaged for the season for the benefit of excursionists and sojourners. To further insure confidence with the public, "Street's safety life lines" have been erected in front of the house, so that it will be an impossibility for accidents to occur from drowning.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afternoon at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station:—

William Nichols, a small lad, had a hearing upon the charge of stealing a lot of stockings from the store of Mr. Strong, No. 9 South Second street. Held in $600 bail to answer.

Also, Henry Blake had a hearing, upon the charge of stealing books from the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. Held in $800 bail for a further hearing.

Also Ferdinand Heiferling had a hearing upon the charge of stealing chickens from places in Germantown. Held for a further hearing.

Also Joseph Dye had a hearing upon the charge of passing a $100 counterfeit note, at the store of Robert Ralston, corner of Thirteenth street and Girard avenue, and a $50 counterfeit note at the store of Mr. Corson, corner of Ridge road and Jefferons street. Held in $600 bail to answer.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner Daniels this morning held an inquest on the body of an unknown white man, aged about forty-five years, which was found in the Delaware at Chesnut street. He is five feet nine inches in height, has dark brown hair, large moustache, and goatee. He had on a dark cloth sack overcoat, light-brown undercoat, black cloth vest and pants, white shirt, white merino undershirt, and gaiter boots. The body has the appearance of having been in the water about five months.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—Another batch of the unterrified were sworn in this morning to do police duty. They are as follows:

Third District—John Donnegan.

Fifth District—Simon N. Lynch, James Monaghan, and Thomas Keely.

Sixth District—Thomas Duncan, Charles Rourke, John McConnell, James Monghan, M. Tookey, and P. Cole.

Eleventh District—Edward H. Chattin, Jacob Rotan, Jacob Snyder, and George Martin.

Sixteenth District—P. F. Duross.

Seventh District—Peter F. Byrne.

A ROW IN A BAR-ROOM.—Terrence McGrath, John McCully, and Louis Runyon yesterday afternoon went into a beer saloon on Fifth street, above Columbia avenue, and indulged in a free fight. They did no more damage than to injure each other's heads. They were all arrested. McGrath was held by Alderman Neill, and the other two by Alderman Heins, to answer.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.—This committee met again to-day at the Continental Hotel. General R. C. Schenck, the chairman, arrived in the city during the night and participated in the proceedings. General D. W. C. Baxter, Naval Officer, and other Government officials were examined, mainly as to the machinery and workings of their respective departments.

FIRE AT DARBY.—This morning the drying-house attached to the extensive cotton and woollen mill occupied by Samuel W. Cattell, situated on the Darby creek, at the lower end of the village of Darby, was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss, which is covered by insurance, is about $3000. This is the new mill which was built on the site of the old structure which was burned down two years ago, when the loss was upwards of a quarter of a million of dollars.

SCHOONER SUNK.—Last night the schooner Champion Brady, loaded with corn-wood, was sunk in the dock at Walnut street, on the Schuylkill. She was being towed into the dock, and was run against a sunken canal-boat. The hands made a narrow escape.

CLOTHING THIEVES.—This morning, Policeman Matsinger, of the Sixteenth district, saw two men going down the Baltimore Railroad with a bundle. The policeman hailed them, when they dropped their bundle and ran. The bundle contained a lot of clothing which, it is supposed, they had stolen.

RESIDENCE ROBBED.—The residence of H. Newman, No. 538 Lorain street, was entered yesterday afternoon, and robbed of a gold necklace, armlets, three gold rings, and a lot of silver-ware. The family were absent at the time, looking at the military parade.

A TILL-TAPPER.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a negro boy entered the store of W. M. Swain, on the corner of Twentieth and Brown streets, and, during the temporary absence of the proprietor, relieved the money drawer of $50. He then escaped.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
NO. 707 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE INVOICE OF
BOHEMIAN COLOGNE SETS.
A VARIETY OF PATTERNS,
at $1·50 and $1·75 PER SET. 3 20 stuthsmrp

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Two Millions to be Distributed Among the Indians—The Givers of Congressional Banquets to Toe the Mark.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

No Foreign Alliance Against the United States—The French Elections.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Personal.

Despatch to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury left here this morning for New York. He will return on Thursday.

The President being out of town little or no business was transacted at the White House to-day.

Foot the Bills.

Steps have been taken here to make the parties who gave the grand banquet of welcome to the last Congress pay the expenses incurred on that occasion. None of the bills have yet been paid, and a committee has been constituted to compel those who were active in getting up the demonstration to pay the caterers and other bills. Treasurer Spinner and Appointment Clerk Tullock are on the committee.

The Old Currency Plates.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Secretary Boutwell this morning appointed Senator J. M. Thayer, Hon. George A. Halsey, L. D. Moore, S. Guthrie, Pasley Hammond, and A. S. Pratt as the committee to examine and destroy the plates lately used by the Goverement to print the United States currency at the Treasury Department. Each plate will be examined by the committee and consigned to the blast furnace at the Navy Yerd.

Meeting of an Indian Commission.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Commission to meet here to-morrow, consists of eight gentlemen, who were appointed by the President, in pursuance of the act of Congress, to consult and advise as to the proper mode of expenditure of the $2,000,000 appropriated for the benefit of various Indian tribes, at the last session.

Board of Visitors.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Visitors appointed to attend the annual examination at the Military Academy, which convenes on the first day of June next:—General David Hunter, United States Army; General W. O. Gresham, of Indiana; General John Eaton, Jr., of Tennessee; Hon. B. F. Loan, of Missouri; Judge C. H. Warren, of Massachusetts; Dr. M. B. Anderson, President of Rochester University, New York; and Rev. R. L. Stanton, D. D., President of Miami University, Ohio.

FROM NEW YORK.

Found with his Throat Cut.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Barrett B. Van Auken, a prominent merchant of this city, who resided on Fifth avenue, was to-day found in his office, No. 73 William street, with his throat cut. Cause of suicide not known.

The Tug Explosion.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Other accounts of the explosion at the foot of Wall street say that none were killed, but that several were badly injured.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	193	West. Union Tel.	43¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	29¾	Toledo & Wabash	77⅝
Ph. and Rea. R.	107¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.	76⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	109¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	86¾
Cle. and Pitts. R.	93⅝	Adams Express	60½
Chi. and N. W. com	92¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	33
Chi. and N. W. pref.	106	United States	65¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	127¾	Tennessee 6s, new	66½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	158	Gold	141¾
Pacific Mail Steam.	84	Market firm.	

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Rumored Alliance without Foundation.

LONDON, May 25.—It is definitely ascertained that the rumored alliance of France, England, and Spain against the United States is without any foundation.

The French Elections—A Riot Anticipated.

PARIS, May 25.—Despatches from Marseilles report that there has been much excitement in that city over the elections. Large crowds paraded the streets, and there were shouts of "Vive la Republique." All places of business were closed in anticipation of a riot, but at the last accounts order had been restored. The result of the elections in Paris and Lyons was favorable to the anti-Imperial candidates. It is reported that Henri Rochefort has been chosen.

Sixty-three elections are completed and show the following result:—Government candidates, official, were elected in 49, Independent in 9, Democratic in 3, and in the remaining 12 there was no result.

The Bourse is flat, owing to the excitement occasioned by the elections.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 N Pa 10s	109	800 sh Read.	.b5&1. 50⅝
$1600 Leh V n 6s, cash	97½	500 do	.b5&1. 50⅝
$5000 Phila & E 5s	90	400 do	50⅝
$1000 Susq Bds.	.c. 56½	100 do	.s5&1. 50⅝
$100 City 6s, Old	98	300 do	.s5. 50⅝
100 sh Sch N Pf	18¾	500 do	.s5.s10. 50¾
100 sh Penna R.	58⅝	100 sh Phil & E	.b10. 31
100 do	.b30. 58½	100 do	.rg&1. 31
20 do	.s. 58¾	100 do	31¼
140 sh Read R	.b30.50.56	200 sh O C & A R	.b30 41¾
100 do	.50.44		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh R loan	88	100 sh Read.	.b30.50.56
$1000 Pa R 1m 6s	102	100 do	.s30. 50¾
$3000 City 6s, New	102	100 do	.c. 50¾
$1000 Leh Gold 1	99⅞	100 do	.s5&1. 50¾
$1000 Pa 6s, 3 se	108¾	100 do	.s5.50.69
100 sh Phil & E R	31⅞	100 do	50¼
100 do	.b10. 31⅞	200 sh Leh N Stk	28¾
100 do	.b30. 31⅞	100 sh Cata Pf	.b30. 25¾
100 do	.s60 31⅝		

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold the following properties at the Stock Exchange to-day, at the prices annexed:—

110 shares Philadelphia National Bank	$166 25
10 shares Northern Liberties National Bank	83 25
15 shares Girard National Bank	87 75
10 shares North America National Bank	27 50
10 shares Commercial National Bank	98 50
75 shares Philadelphia Exchange	86½
20 shares New Castle and Wilmington Railroad	41 00
3 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Company	87 00
1 share Philadelphia Library Company	30 00
16 shares Spring Garden Insurance Company	10 00
81 shares Penn Insurance Company	60 00
1 share Mercantile Library Company	27 00
100 shares Manufacturers' National Bank	83 00
5 shares Horticultural Hall	10 00
100 shares American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing Machine Co.	85 75
100 shares Abbott Iron Company of Baltimore	31 75
1 share Point Breeze Park Association	20 00
100 shares Empire Transportation Company	80 25
2 $100 bonds Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Co., one with coupon from 1869, and one with coupon from 1864	87 p. c.
Pew No. 28, Holy Trinity Church	25 00
MOUNT VERNON, No. 3022 Modern Residence	8700
MOUNT VERNON, No. 1307 Granted Dwelling	5000
OLD YORK ROAD and OAK LANE—Country Place, 18 acres	13,451
PITTVILLE, Twenty-second ward—Frame Dwelling and 3 acres	2400
COUNTY LINE ROAD—Country Place, 6 acres	3400, 824,750
SPRUCE, No. 1123—Modern Residence	12,000
CHESNUT, Nos. 1700, 1702, 1704, and 1706—Eight Valuable Residences	85,650
BROAD and THOMPSON, S. W. corner—Elegant Residence	57,500
BROAD (North), No. 1923—Elegant Residence	28,500
TWELFTH (North), No. 921—Modern Dwelling	7150

—Two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of chickory have been imported into San Francisco within six months.

—The lawyers in St. Louis have adopted a new fashion, that of wearing swallow-tailed coats.

—Property in and about Yankton, Dakotah, has increased in the past year from 300 to 500 per cent.

—Dayton, Ohio, claims 500 liquor establishments, 50 cigar shops, and 75 retail millinery establishments.

—An enthusiastic Yankee has drawn a blue-edged plate as the result of $300 worth of lottery tickets.

—Rochester possesses a clock which will run four weeks after once winding up, and will play 48 tunes.

—A Democrat of Indianapolis has blacked the boots of a colored barber as the penalty of a bet on the city election.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Sale of a Railroad at Public Vendue—Affairs in Rhode Island—The European Markets.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Sale of a Railroad by a United States Marshal.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—The sale of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad took place this morning by virtue of an order from the United States Circuit Court, under the auspices of United States Marshal F. J. Herron. The principal interests represented were the Illinois Central Railroad, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, the bondholders of the road, and Charles Morgan. The first bid was $1,000,000, then $1,500,000, and then proceeded to $2,000,000, which was bid by Mr. Paul Blanc in behalf of the bondholders of the road, to which amount he was limited.

C. A. Whitney, representing Charles Morgan, bid $2,050,000, at which price it was knocked down, and $75,000 was immediately paid as a guarantee. Mr. Whitney announced that it was the intention of Mr. Morgan, who himself was present, to immediately set about extending the road to the Sabine. The actual sale occupied only ten minutes.

The Commercial Convention was adjourned over until Wednesday, and the delegates have gone to-day on an inspecting tour to the mouth of the Mississippi.

FROM RHODE ISLAND.

Meeting of the General Assembly.

PROVIDENCE, May 25.—The Rhode Island General Assembly met to-day at Newport. The Hon. Benjamin T. Eames, of Providence, was elected Speaker of the House, and J. M. Adderman and Charles P. Robinson were elected Clerks. Sumner M. Sherman was elected Clerk of the Senate. The votes for general officers were counted and proclamation made. The new officers will be sworn in this afternoon. Governor Padelford took his seat as presiding officer of the Senate, ex-Governor Burnside retiring.

FROM NEW YORK.

Attempted Suicide.

NEW YORK, May 25.—B. H. Van Auken, President of the Durango Silver Mining Company, attempted to commit suicide to-day by cutting his throat with a razor, at his office, No. 73 William street. His recovery is pronounced hopeless. No cause is assigned for the act.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, May 25—5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅝; for account, 93¾. United States Five-twenties, 79. The Stock market closed steady. Illinois Central shares, 95. Erie Railways, 19.

FRANKFORT, May 25—5 P. M.—United States Five-twenties close at 85¾, dull.

LIVERPOOL, May 25—5 P. M.—The Cotton market closes dull and lower. To-day's sales have been 8000 bales. Middling uplands, 11¼@11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝@11⅝d.

The Breadstuffs market closes irregular. California white wheat advanced to 9s. 7d.; red Western wheat declined to 8s. 7d.

The Provision market closes quiet. Pork, 100s. Beef, 90s. Lard, 66s. Cheese, 82s. Bacon, 59s.

This Evening's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 25—Evening.—Consols, 93¾ for money and account; 5-20s, 99. Railways steady. Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 95.

FRANKFORT, May 25—Evening.—Bonds dull at 85¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 25—Evening.—Cotton closed dull; upland, 11⅛@11¼d.; Orleans, 11⅜@11⅝d. Sales to-day 8000 bales.

California wheat, 9s. 7d.; common rosin, 4s. 9d.; Spirits of Petroleum, 6½d.

LONDON, May 25—Evening.—Sugar firmer; 39s. 9d. on the spot; afloat as firm. Calcutta Linseed, 61s.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

The gold market was irregular during the session of the board to-day. At the opening the feeling rather favored a lower premium, especially as the political horizon is so very quiet and the instructions to Minister Motley so devoid of anything that can provoke unfriendly relations between England and America on the subject of the Alabama claims. Under this influence the price declined to 141⅝. The 'bears' now became rather free buyers to cover previous speculative sales, and there was a shar